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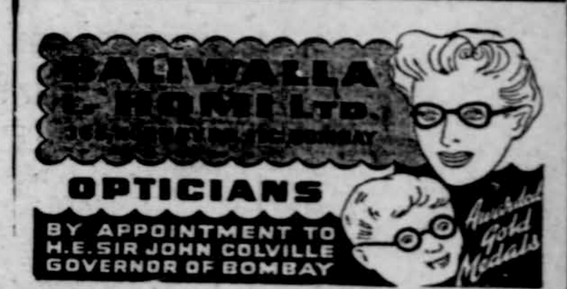

Fall Of Chiang's Govt. Is Imminent?

DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE LEADER CALLS FOR U. S. AID

Communist Offensive And Student Strikes Create Crisis

NANKING, May 25. (Reuter): Possible downfall of Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek's National Government of China, unless the United States proferred more aid, was predicted here today by Dr. Lo Lung Chi, spokesman of the Democratic League, one of China's main political parties

MONEY ALONE CAN'T DO IT

"If the United States stand by without offering any effective aid, I do not think the present Government will live. It is too late for United States money alone to help Generalissimo Chiang's regime", Dr. Lo told Reuter.

Without more supplies, continued army training, technical advice and increased aid in other fields, he said, America could not successfully bolster the "tottering" Chinese Government.

Dr. Lo said Generalissimo Chiang faced one of the most critical periods of his administration with Communist attacks on Chang-Chun, the Manchurian Capital, as an example of his difficult position in the front lines and student strikes in educational centres throughout the country indicative of the growing unrest in the rear.

Generalissimo Chiang, he said, was "like a poker player who becomes more befuddled as his losses increase"

ON "LAST" LEGS"

Observers here said the democratic leader's prediction that the nationalists were on their "last legs" was subject to wide disagreement, but admitted that both military and social problems of the Government had increased during the past week.

The Communists have opened an offensive in Manchuria, pushing more than 180,000 men into action along the sides of the triangle formed by Chang Chun, Kirin and Mukden.

They have isolated Chang Chun, which the Government captured just one year ago, slashing across the Chang Chun-Mukden and Peiping-Mukden Railways.

Massed on the outskirts of the city, the Communists are reported to have captured an airfield and units have infiltrated into the city. A large-scale battle is predicted. The Communists have also intensified their activity in the provinces of Charhar and Jehol and north-east Hopei.

NATIONWIDE STUDENT STRIKES

Observers said the Government's anxiety over conditions within its own territory has greatly increased. On May 20 Nanking police tried to suppress a student demonstration and a number of students were injured. Since then Government leaders have kept close watch on educational institutions and student strikes have become nationwide.

At eight o'clock tonight the time limit contained in an ultimatum handed to the Government by students representing 18 universities, asking for punishment for those responsible for the May 20 incident and compensation to students expires.

A general nationwide students strike is also scheduled for June 2 and it was reported here that the Government was making efforts to see that the students' dissatisfaction did not spread to labour.

The Democratic League which Dr. Lo represents, was among those who yesterday tabled motions at the Peoples Political Council calling for resumption of peace negotiations with the Communists.

FAR EAST CAUSES ANXIETY IN U. S.

WASHINGTON, May 25 (U.P.A.): Authoritative sources reported the Far East situation was now receiving more high level official attention than it has for many months.

During the past week three facts of the Asiatic question were the subject of attention by Marshall and some of his top advisers. These three were the Japanese treaty, economic assistance for the Chinese Central Government and Soviet-American negotiations for the unification of Korea.

Well informed sources expected that the United States would solidify its ideas on the Japanese treaty within the next few weeks and start sounding out other governments on procedure. Numerous groups of political and economic specialists on an expert level had been working for months on various details of just what sort of a peace with Japan the United States wants. These details now are being co-ordinated into a master plan which is expected to be completed soon.

Although the United States idea on the date and place for convening the peace conference still remains to be finalized, the consensus of opinion is that Americans will suggest next autumn with either Washington or San Francisco as the site, probably the latter. Suggestions from some military officials that Tokyo might be a good place have met no appreciable sympathy here.

As for what nations will participate in writing the treaty current American thinking tends to the idea of having this done by the eleven member nations of the Far Eastern Commission. Some officials thought this would be too unweildy a group to accomplish the task and are urging a smaller group. However it appears certain the United States will resist any demands that any of the Big Four or Five nations write the Japanese treaty.

It is recognized here that nations such as Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines contributed a great deal more over a longer period of time to defeat the Japanese than did some big powers.

THE CHINA LOAN

Attention is focussed anew on the China loan question, while Marshall said he had given it a great amount of thought since returning from Moscow and was seeking a method of economic assistance to the Chiang Kai-Shek Government which would meet with the approval of Congfess and tax-payers.

Chinese officials here believe they have good chance of getting part of the earmarked $500,000,000 Export Import Bank loan released before it expires on June 30 and also of getting the deadline extended. Marshall's statement, however, indicated he was thinking more along the line of straight diplomatic aid such as is being given Greece and Turkey. Marshall indicated that he thought Chiang Kai-Shek had made some progress in liberalizing his Government and future developments might be such as to warrant American economic assistance to the Central Government.

Officials here admit there still is chance the Chinese could secure some of the Export Import Bank funds if they submitted satisfactory project plans for use of the money. Some observers believe it is possible the United States may release some portion of the Export Import loan after checking on the projects and, later, go into China with large economic assistance programmes under American administration if the political situation in China improves.

IN KOREA

State Department officials made no secret of their displeasure with the activities of Syngman Rhee, the Korean leader, just as the Americans and Russians were resuming the long delayed negotiations to unify Korea. The officials fear his opposition may wreck the plan for a unified Korea under a provisional Korean Government delaying independence for a number of years.

Rhee's attitude is considered by United States officials all the more regrettable because they believe the way to approach the problem is to get a unified Korean Government set up first and then discuss the trusteeship question with the Koreans. There is some sentiment for trying to get the Russians—after the provisional Government is set up—to agree to a brief period of advisoryship which would be less obnoxious to Koreans than trusteeship. However, it is emphasized that determination of this which would be done in consultation with Koreans themselves cannot be accomplished until the provisional Government is set up

I. M. S. To Be Abolished

Army To Be Supplied With I.A.M.C. Men

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, May 25.

The Indian Medical Service has been abolished, I learn. It was purely an army formation with a Civil Reserve.

On the army side its place is being taken by the Indian Army Medical Corps and Indian officers belonging to the service are being asked whether they would like to join it.

The Civil Reserve is similarly being totally abolished. The Provincial Governments, I learn, have asked members of the I.M.S serving under them to inform them by the end of this month whether they would like to revert to the Army or serve under them on conditions which would be prescribed for them in due course. British officers of the Service would be either absorbed in the Royal Army Medical Corps or be given alternative appointments in British colonies or elsewhere.

The Government of India will retain certain officers under their own control. Their conditions of service, so far as existing personnel is concerned, will continue to be on the present scale.

NEHRU STRIKES OPTIMISTIC NOTE

MUSSOOREE, May 25 (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru speaking at a reception given to him and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel by the citizens of Mussooree today said that difficult times were ahead but they must face the situation bravely.

Pandit Nehru added: "While India is on the threshold of freedom while our goal is within our grasp, saboteurs are active. Forces of evil and good are at war but I believe India will come out successfully out of this internal strife. The world looks for friendship to India which is going to be a mighty nation. Our countrymen are indulging in arson and destruction. The situation is deplorable. Out of this conflagration, we will come out triumphant."

Referring to the happenings in the Punjab, Pandit Nehru said: "We are not ignorant of the happenings in certain parts of India. We have limitations and inspite of that, we have to carry the burden of administration; but the time is not far when we shall have real power, when our countrymen will have no worry, when their necessity wil be fulfilled. Be confident, the day of national rejoicing is not very far. We are determined to control the present situation and raise the status of our country."

Pandit Nehru is leaving for Dehra Dun tomorrow 'en route' to Delhi where he arrives on Monday morning.

Sardar Patel is inspecting the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun tomorrow and will leave for New Delhi on May 28.

A group of Bombay women who raised a protest against the cloth control policy at the Madhav Baug meeting.

GANDHI-SOCIALIST ENTENTE AGAINST PARTITION?

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, May 25.

All-out opposition to the division of India is the basis of prolonged talks that Mahatma Gandhi had with Socialist leaders today soon after his arrival here this morning. The Socialists who discussed with Gandhiji included Mr. Jayaprakash Narain, Mrs. Kamladevi, Rao Sahib Patwardhan, Mr. Asok Mehta, Mr. Purshotam Tricumdas, Babu Gangasaran Sinha and Mrs. Asaf Ali.

Both Gandhiji and the Socialists are fundamentally opposed to the division of India. The object of the present talks appears to be to organise an effective front against the partition of India in any shape or form. Whether today's meeting would lead to a Gandhi-Socialist entente it is too early to state. Further Gandhi-Socialist meetings are envisaged

Why Look To London For India's Freedom ?

NEW DELHI, May 25 (API): Mahatma Gandhi speaking at the prayer meeting today said that everyone was anxiously looking to London to see what Lord Mountbatten would bring. He was sorry that people should look to London for their own future.

Following is the authorised version:—

VISIT TO BENGAL

Making a reference to Bengal Mahatma Gandhi said that during his brief visit to Calcutta he had met the Bengal Premier and others. He was glad he had gone. What the result of the talks would be he could not say. They must have noticed in the papers that there was a talk of agreement between Sarat Babu and the Bengal Premier.

Dealing with Bihar he said though the situation needed watching, it was possible to report progress.

Mahatma Gandhi continuing said that people might ask why he had come to Delhi once again. He himself did not know why he had come. Rashtrapati and Pandit Jawaharlal desired that he should be present in Delhi irrespective of whether they agreed with his suggestions or not.

SORRY SPECTACLE

Everyone was anxiously looking to London to see what Lord Mountbatten would bring. He was sorry that people should look to London for their own future. Independence of India, which was their real Kohinoor, was there right in front of them and it was for them to decide whether to take it or discard it. There was endless speculation as to what the British political parties wanted to do or would desire to be done. All this should not affect Indian independence, if only the people of India decided to have it. Hindu, Muslim and Sikh were fighting. Therefore, they counted, What about the Parsees and the Christians who were not? Who would protect their interests? It became the duty of every citizen, Mahatma Gandhi said, to respect each other's rights. If some persons became mad that was no justification for others to follow suit. If Indians decided to live independently, Mahatma Gandhi urged, none in the world, not even a combination of powerful nations could thwart them.

Mountbatten's New Role

LONDON, May 25 (IPA): Sir Stafford Cripps will not accompany Lord Mountbatten to India as Cabinet is convinced that his original plan cannot withstand Mr. Jinnah's veto. After the transfer of political control in the coming months, Lord Mountbatten, it is rumoured, is likely to remain as special British representative over a common Defence Council. Delhi is mentioned as the Council Headquarters where representatives of Britain, Hindustan, Pakistan and major states which are not reported to be entering either territory and remaining in the Commonwealth.

THINK IN TERMS OF INDIA

WASHINGTON, May 25. (U. P. A.): "It seems almost inevitable that when the British withdraw (from India) the Muslims will have succeeded in obtaining some form of Pakistan," said former Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles in his regular weekly radiocast.

He said, however, that "the concept of a new Indian nation must be abandoned" unless Hindus and Muslims find a "practical means whereby local self-government can be combined with national and federal control over foreign affairs, defence, finance and commerce."

He said the leaders of both factions are "fearful of a major civil war which may break out" and that, therefore, it is possible this may constitute an incentive to a compromise agreement.

He said there can be no doubt that the leaders of all the chief communities are fully aware that Communism has recently strengthened its hold in all the cities and now is rapidly spreading into the rural areas where the great mass of Indian people live.

He said a "solution will only be found if and when Indian leaders will be willing to think in terms of India rather than in terms of their own communities and are willing to enter an agreement upon a federative system similar in principle to that which we have evolved here in the United States."

He said it was "significant" that some Indian leaders propose that British troops should remain in India after the date set for Indian independence "as one practical safeguard against anarchy." He added that some leaders have "indicated that British dominion status would be preferable to national independence. . . ."

STOP PRESS

U. P. ORDINANCE.

NAINITAL, May 25 (A. P. I.): The United Provinces Government have promulgated the U. P. Communal Disturbances Prevention Ordinance 1947, to meet the threat to public peace and order from communal strife.

FATE OF INDIAN APPEALS BEFORE PRIVY COUNCIL

BOMBAY, May 25 (A.P.I.): The fate of Privy Council appeals pending at the deadline of British departure from India was discussed by the Rt. Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar, who is shortly proceeding to the United Kingdom to resume his seat on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in an interview with the "Associated Press of India" today. Dr. Jayakar said that the question "did seem to require very careful consideration in the interests of litigants."

"If there is any abrupt end to the jurisdiction of the Judicial Committee", Dr. Jayakar added, "it is bound to cause a violent wrench to the legal system of India. But apart from that such abrupt ending would result in: litigants losing the benefit of costs incurred on their cases."

Dr. Jayakar felt that there were bound to be some appeals from India in which solicitors and counsel had been engaged and their costs paid and in a few cases interlocutory matters heard and decided. "I think, therefore, some arrangement will have to be arrived at by which this loss will be saved", he added.

In what manner such an arrangement could be secured; whether by a Clause in the treaty which would eventually be made between India and England or by an "ad hoc" Clause in the Parliamentary Act which would transfer power or by any other means; one could not say. "I have no doubt", Dr. Jayakar said, "that this question is engaging the attention of the authorities in England, and perhaps in India and I am hoping that I shall have opportunities of discussing it with proper authorities and suggesting a reasonable arrangement after I reach London.

Asked whether it would be possible to fix a time-limit, say five or ten years, during which the Judicial Committee's jurisdiction over Indian appeals might be continued irrespective of whether the cases were pending or not, Dr. Jayakar said that he thought that such an arrangement might be difficult for India to accept in the event of her being a free and independent country.

What was suggested was perhaps a kind of option during the time limit for the litigant to have his case heard by the Supreme Court of India (for there was bound to be one in the new Constitution) or by the Privy Council.

Dr. Jayakar doubted the feasibility of such an expedient and said: "Whether India severs its connection completely or maintains some judicial nexus with the Privy Council is a matter dependent chiefly upon the nature of the future Constitution, though the possibility of a special arrangement relating to this question cannot be ruled out."

"I am hoping," Dr. Jayakar said, "that in the interests of all concerned a violently abrupt end will be avoided. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is one of the British institutions, which has secured esteem and confidence in India, and it will be wise that if severance from it has to be effected, it shall come about with as little dislocation as possible consistently with the claim and desire of India to be a free country."

It should not be difficult to devise some means by which such a transition could be effected he added.

Delays In Transfer Of Power In India

TEN CARDINAL FACTORS IN LONDON TALKS

No Panic Withdrawal By British: Need For Rapid Decisions

LONDON, May 25. (Reuter). The procedure conference between the Viceroy and Indian Leaders which opens at New Delhi on June 2 must succeed—otherwise the effects upon the transfer of power processes will be unpredictable.

This is the belief in British political quarters which consider that the Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, after his talks with the Government here, will carry to the Indian leaders the sense of the Cabinet's profound conviction that with the "Quit India" date only twelve months distant, fundamental political issues, are still not settled, cables Fraser Wighton, Reuter's political correspondent.

With the sands of time running out, people here think the situation demands final decisions in weeks and not months.

Ten cardinal factors emerge from the final summing-up of the London consultation between the British Cabinet India Group and the Viceroy, political quarters think.

They are:—

(1) June 1948 remains the unalterable dead-line for Britain's departure.

(2) Every week passing without a political settlement will worsen India's internal conditions and an agreement between the two main parties—if only upon the details involved in going their separate ways—is the only thing likely to arrest this deterioration.

DELAYS IN TRANSFER

(3) Pending a political settlement—which practically everyone assumes will involve Hindustan and Pakistan—progress cannot be made with the vital tasks of deciding the future of the Indian armed forces, public services and other vital matters involved in the continuity of civil administration and order.

(4) Political delay, before very long may also be holding up constitutional processes of transfer at the British end, including the drafting of parliamentary legislation that will carry not only Britain's, but the whole of the British Commonwealth's endorsement to the transfer of power.

The King's speech re-opening Parliament is only five months distant and the necessary Bill or Bills on India which the speech will mention have to be introduced in well under a year.

NO PANIC WITHDRAWAL

(5) There will be no panic withdrawal by Britain from India. The British people have no illusions about the communal situation. It is believed—as I suggested when Lord Wavell retired—that the former Viceroy was already so impressed by its potential dangers that he counselled an earlier withdrawal, at any rate from certain parts of India.

That view the British Government is believed to have considered pessimistic and the Cabinet went steadily forward with its efforts to achieve the schedule or transfer. It will gratify many people here if arrangements can be speeded so as to enable an improvement on the present time schedule but the anxiety, meantime, is concerned with the lack of any arrangements.

(6) Obviously the British must transfer power to some responsible authority or authorities. At the same time, it is clearly recognised that the time for political philosophising has gone and the period remaining is insufficient—and conditions in India inappropriate—for an examination of any fresh schemes that Britain might propose.

INDIANS MUST DECIDE

(7) India herself must take all forthcoming constitutional decisions—the Indian people are the arbiters of their own destiny. It is the aim of the conference, by swift and simple, means, to help the leaders, in conjunction with the country's elected representatives, to decide for unity or division so that one or more administrations speaking for India may accept final power from Britain's hands.

(8) Ready-made machinery is available in the existing Constituent Assembly for quick reference by the leaders to the Congress, Sikh and other elected representatives. The gap caused by the Muslim League representatives' boycott of the Assembly will doubtless be filled by the creation of a separate Constituent Assembly for the Muslim League working closely with the provincial legislatures.

(9) A rapid settlement by Indians themselves of the geographical boundaries of Independent India will, many think, have a steading influence upon the deteriorating civil situation. It will tend to create conditions in which the Indian leaders and British representatives can concentrate upon many major aspects of the actual transfer.

(10) General understanding between leaders enabling the transfer to go smoothly ahead would also strengthen the hands of the British Labour Government. The Cabinet took its "Quit India" decision in the face of strong criticism form its opponents, many of whom continue to insist that the plan is impracticable.

NO ALTERNATIVE TO CABINET MISSION PLAN

LONDON, May 25. (U. P. I.): The United Press of India reliably learns that the rumours of a Cabinet decision on the basis of divided India are mere expressions of predilections of particular parties and individuals.

Lord Mountbatten on behalf of the British Government will urgently advocate the adoption of the Cabinet Mission's Plan at the Delhi Conference on June 2. The British Government have no other scheme to offer. At the last full Cabinet meeting Mr. Attlee is not even reported to have suggested any alternative solution for consideration of his colleagues.

Should the Cabinet Mission's plan be acceptable to the Indian leaders at the forthcoming conference, Lord Mountbatten will be able to announce immediate measures to begin transfer of power.

Failing an agreement based on the Mission's plan, partition of India will be considered.

The United Press has good reasons to believe that Lord Mountbatten has been authorised by the Cabinet to ascertain the views of the provinces in more direct manner than through the agencies of Congress and League leaders. Measures such as ballot by the members of the legislature or members of the Constituent Assembly or plebiscites have been suggested for the purpose.

GAEKWAR FOR UNITED INDIA

But Ready To Go With Majority

NEW YORK, May 25 (Reuter): The Gaekwar of Baroda declared in an interview here. "I prefer a United India if possible but I will go along with the majority of the people." The comment was made before leaving for London by air with Maharani Sita Devi Gaekwar and son Prince Jayaji Rao, when the Press asked about the partition plan.

Asked about the possibility of better Indo-United States relations he said: "I hope for better relations. It is up to you to make it mutual."

He expects to remain in London for two months.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

TENDERS will be received by the Controller of Stores, Bombay Port Trust, at his office at Clarke Bunder, Mazagaon, Bombay No. 10, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Wednesday, the 4th June, 1947, for the supply of 10 Water Meters.

Tender forms giving full particulars and conditions, which will not be sent per V.P.P., can be obtained from the office of the undersigned on payment of Re. 1/- per copy.

F. AHMED,
Controller of Stores.

3686

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STORES, MOTOR BOAT, etc.

Under instructions from the Regional Disposals Commissioner, Bombay, M/s. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, 29th inst. at 10 A.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Inspection Depot, opp. Regal Cinema, Sou Westers, waterproof oilskin coats, valves, canvas buckets and gun covers, pellets, pins, projectiles, fire extinguishers, illuminators, signalling glasses, 1 motor boat, 2 tug boats, etc.

Terms: 25% cash deposit, balance in 7 days, delivery in 21 days, otherwise goods and money will be forfeited.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KHAR KNOWN AS VIDYA VILLAS.

Under instructions from M/s. Khanderao Laud & Co., Attorneys for the 2nd Mortgagee, Mr. Bhabhutmal Himatlal and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Balkishandas Damodardas Seth in exercise of the 2nd Mortgage dated 1st November, 1945, M/s. Bennett & Co., will on Monday, the 16th June, 1947, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:

Non-agricultural land with buildings known as Vidya Villas at the junction of 10th & 6th Khar Road, admeasuring about 2304 sq. yards and bounded on the North by the property of Chitnis being plot No. 203 & 206, on the South by 6th Road, on the East by 10th Road and on the West by Plot No. 210A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the above solicitors or to the undersigned.

GRAND BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Byculla Club, M/s. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, 31st May & Sunday, 1st June, 1947, at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Byculla Club Bellasis Road, a very big lot of household furniture such as blackwood banqueting and dining tables, chairs, sideboards, sofas and chairs, writing tables, book cases, wardrobes, cupboards, cane furniture, dressing tables, marble top tables, beds, teapoys, meat safes, and racks, screens, full size John Roberts & "Riley" billiard tables, garden rollers, lawn-mowers and garden implements, Elec. hot plates, ceiling fans, bath tubs, easy chairs, utensils, concrete palm pots, benches, coal-cooking range, elec. boilers, etc.

On view from 28th inst.

N.B.—Lot No. 1 to 151 will be sold on Saturday and the remaining lots on Sunday.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GOLD & SILVER ORNAMENTS & OTHER STOCK-IN-TRADE, ETC. OF THE BUSINESS OF SURENDRA N. CHOKSEY WITH ITS GOODWILL.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, the Guardian appointed in the matter of Babulal Narbheram and others, minors, pursuant to the Judge's Order dated 28th February, 1947, M/s. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 2nd June, 1947, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises at Shaikh Memon Street, Zaveri Bazar.

The gold and silver ornaments and other stock-in-trade, furniture, fittings and other articles appertaining to the business carried on in the name and style of Surendra N. Choksey with the goodwill of the said business in one lot. On view from 29th inst.

Terms: 25% cash deposit.

BENNETT & CO.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
OFFICE OF THE A. D. L. H. D. BOMBAY, S.Q.B. AREA.

By order of the above Office we shall sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY 31-5-47 at 11 A.M. (S.T.) at Petrol Installation, Ferry Wharf, the structures of the above installation, pipes, bends, tanks, and 1 V8 pump.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Ford Trucks, Touring Car, Motor Spare parts, Chevrolet Engines, etc. on SATURDAY 31st Inst. at 2 P.M. (S.T.) at Plot No. 536|537, 17th Road, Khar, under instructions from M/s. Automobiles Corporation, Bombay.

Terms: 25% deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

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Kripalani Against "Quit Kashmir" Demand

"Quit India" Analogy Untenable As Maharaja Is Son Of Soil

SRINAGAR, May 24 (A.P.I.): Declaring that the "Quit Kashmir" demand was unjust, Acharya Kripalani, the Congress President, in a reply to the addresses presented to him by the Kashmir Students' Federation and the Kashmir Youth Congress yesterday pointed out the difference between "Quit India" and "Quit Kashmir" demands.

He said that the Congress raised the 'Quit India' slogan against the British as they were foreigners whereas the Kashmir Maharaja was a son of soil. Congress demanded British to withdraw from India because it wanted that Indians should frame their own constitution and rui their own governments. This analogy, he said, was untenable in Kashmir as the Maharaja belonged to this country and was not a foreigner like the British.

He had every right to live in Kashmir. Indians wanted to turn out foreign rulers and not their own brothers. He, therefore, thought that "Quit Kashmir" demand was unjust and unreasonable.

The Maharaja had purchased Kashmir for 50 lakhs of Rupees. He spent that money and did not take Kashmir through bloodshed and treachery.

EMULATE BRITISH EXAMPLE

The Congress President advised the people of Kashmir to give up "Quit Kashmir" slogans and demand "Panchayat Raj" which he explained was people's Government under the aegies of the Maharaja. Such a step alone he said, would ensure happiness of both the people and their ruler.

In England, he pointed out, people did not demand that their King should quit England. On the contrary they maintained cordial relations with each other. He stressed that people of Kashmir should emulate the example of the British people.

This advice of the Congress President to the National Conference to give up "Quit Kashmir" demand just before his talks with the Kashmir Maharaja at Jammu on Sunday is considered as a very significant gesture in local political circles."

KRIPALANI AT JAMMU

JAMMU, May 24 (A.P.I.): The Congress President Acharya Kripalani and Mrs. Kripalani arrived in Jammu today. They were received by National Conference representatives, and students at Nagrota, a town eight miles from Jammu.

The Congress President addressed them for three minutes and motored to Jammu where he reached at 7-15 p. m. He will meet His Highness tomorrow. He is staying in the State Guest House near Ranbir Canal as State guest.

BOARD TO SELECT CONTRACTORS

NEW DELHI, May 24 (API): With a view to ensuring the proper selection of persons and firms as contractors for works in C.P.W.D., the Government of India have decided to constitute a Central Works Advisory Board which will act as an advisory body to the Central Public Works Department.

The Board when constituted, will consist of a Chairman and two members the Chief Engineer, Central P. W.D., will be the Chairman, who will ensure that the recommendations made by the Board are technically feasible. Of the two members, one will be an officer of the Works, Mines and Power Department, and the other, an officer of the Finance Department, watching the financial interests of the Government of India.

The Board will have the authority to co-opt as members, non-official experts or representatives of the administrative departments of the Government of India, when so required, for advice on such matters as the execution of specialised projects, E.G., aviation works factory works, bridges etc.

ORISSA TO INTRODUCE PROHIBITION

CUTTACK, May 24 (A.P.I.): The Orissa Government propose to seek power to introduce Prohibition of country spirit, toddy and foreign liquor in certain areas of Cuttack Dis-

'Dina Thal' Offices Searched

SALEM, May 25 (A.P.I.): The offices of the "Dina Thal", a Tamil daily of Salem, was searched by the police, under the supervision of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Salem, yesterday.

It is learnt that some members of the staff of the newspaper have lodged a complaint to the District Magistrate alleging assault and intimidation during the course of the search.

FORWARD BLOC UNITED INDIA DAY

BOMBAY, May 25 (UPI): June 2, 1947 will be observed as a "United India Day" throughout the country by the All-India Forward Bloc to demonstrate the strength of public opinion behind the demand for unity of India.

In a statement issued to the Press in this connection Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, President, of the All-India Forward Bloc, Mr. R. S. Ruiker, Vice-President, Pandit Sheela Bhadra Yajee, General Secretary and Mr. Mukundlal Sircar, Secretary, say: "What is required at this critical juncture is the united action of all the progressive and radical forces in the country who are prepared to oppose dismemberment of India till the last and are not prepared to accept it as an accomplished fact at the dictation of a foreign power or its protege".

A bill framed with this view will be taken up at the forthcoming session of Orissa Legislative Assembly commencing on June 2.

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...IT'S CHEAPER TO FLY YOUR FREIGHT...

Harwood League Football

TRADES TROUNCE SOMERSET

Thomas Scores A Hat-Trick

BOMBAY, Sunday.

TRADES	8
SOMERSET	0

Trades scored a big win this evening in their second match in the first half of this Year's Senior Harwood League Football when they trounced the depleted Somerset side to the tune of eight goals to nil. To the final tally Thomas contributed half the number of goals. Dhakuram two, and Raymond and Parab one each.

Impressive as the number of goals certainly is, it represents but half the number of opportunities that came the way of the winners. Had they utilised all the total would have been nearer a score. In the matter of poor marksmanship Parab erred the most. In his anxiety to score a goal he repeatedly shot wide when an accurate shot would almost certainly have given him a goal. On at least two occasions, he missed the goal with custodian Stone completely beaten. Then on two other like occasions Raymond made the same mistake and might not have been credited with any goal at all had not Stone just failed to reach a dribbling ball.

For his part, Stone made far too many mistakes. His anticipation was seldom right and although he brought off a couple of good saves, his performance in general was far from satisfactory If there were some shots he could have saved, however, the fourth goal of the match, a powerful cross-shot by Thomas was certainly not one of them. It was a shot that would have beaten many a better goal-keeper.

For the Trades it must be said that as a team they played well. Their approach work was sound and short passing—particularly between Parab and Bhimrao—was most effective. The latter playing his first match this season combined well with Parab and helped to tear, to shreds the weak Army defence, rendered even more so by the absence of Adams through injury not five minutes from the start. Adams did not take any further part in the match.

The losers were a game side, but they failed to fulfill the promise they created in their first match.

The Teams:

TRADES:—Sanvija; Manuel and Rathnam; Suvarna, Rashad and Govind; Bhimrao, Parab, Raymond, Thomas and Dhakuram.

SOMERSET:—Stone; Hadbe and Carter; Towne, Pearce and O'Donnell; Norton, Gower, arside, Adams and Cullis.

Monday's match at 5-45 p.m.: Tatas vs. Dockyards.

Scotland Beats Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG, May 24 (Reuter): Scotland defeated Luxembourg by six goals to zero today after scoring twice in the first half.

Poona Racing Season 1947

POONA SUMMER RACES
1st Day—Saturday, 2nd August 1947
2nd Day—Saturday 9th August 1947
3rd Day—Saturday 16th August 1947
4th Day—Saturday 23rd August 1947

POONA RACES
1st Day—Saturday 30th August 1947
2nd Day—Saturday 6th September 1947
3rd Day—Monday 8th September 1947
4th Day—Saturday 13th September 1947
5th Day—Thursday 18th September 1947 (Holiday).

AUTUMN RACES
1st Day—Saturday 20th September 1947
2nd Day—Saturday 27th September 1947
3rd Day—Saturday 4th October 1947
(These dates are subject to alteration).

MUSLIMS IN U. P. SERVICES

Khaliquzzaman On Move For Reducing Minority Percentage

LUCKNOW, May 25 (A.P.I.): Chaudhari Khaliquzzaman, leader of the Muslim League Party in the U. P. Legislature, in a statement says:—

"The Hindu Mahasabha as well as some Congressmen have raised a cry in the Province that the share of the Muslims in services particularly in the police services should be reduced to their proportion in the population. In support of this move they quote the instance of Sind where a resolution was passed by the Legislature reducing the proportion of the Hindus in services in Sind on population basis. The leaders of this anti-Muslim move in U. P. lose sight of the fact that the resolution was passed by the Legislature reducing the proportion of the Hindus in services in Sind on population basis. The leaders of this anti-Muslim move in U. P. lose sight of the fact that the resolution passed by the Sind Assembly was a non-official one which has not been so far accepted by the Sind Government and that the minority in Sind being 30 per cent cannot appropriately be called a minority. Further they conveniently ignore the fact that while the minorities in Punjab and Bengal are hardly minorities in real sense being about 43 per cent in each case they enjoy a share of 50 per cent in the services in these Provinces. In the N.W.F.P. the minorities of eight per cent are overrepresented in every branch of Government services. In the face of such facts the clamour has no other meaning than to harm the Muslims economically and otherwise by sheer weight of brute majority. Let it be understood that the Muslims will resist any such move and shall never allow such nasty tactics to prevail. I trust that the U. P. Government will not fall an easy prey to such slogans and avoid further bitterness.

WESTERN INDIA MATCH WORKERS ON STRIKE

BAREILLY May 25 (API): About 1,500 workers of the Western India Match Factory went on stay-in-strike on Friday morning.

The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY/PANJIM (GOA) LINE

We have the pleasure to announce that there will be a Special Sailing to Panjim on Thursday the 29th May 1947 at 12-00 Noon from Ferry Wharf, Alexandra Dock.

Intending passengers are requested to take advantage of this facility.

NOTE:—This is the last sailing for this season.

Scindia House,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 24th May, 1947.

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COTTON: Cella Shirtings and Fine Longcloth, Gold Standard Shirtings, Lady and Dyed Longcloth, Sumera Suitings, Tussores, Drills, Twills etc.

SILK: 44/45 inches wide and in a variety of shades.

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A. R. KARDAR'S Immortal Classic
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RAGINI JAIRAJ KANWAR NASREEN & HIMALAYA
Music: NAUSHAD
Daily 3-30, Advance Booking 6-30 & 9-30 10—12 and 4—6
Sun. & Hol. 1 p.m.
Shahjehan
NOVELTY and IMPERIAL

2ND WEEK!
SONA CHANDI
CHANDNI KISHORI SURESH
KAMAL Daily 4, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.
Matinee: Sat., Sun., 1 p.m.
Also at Parel, Andheri, & Kalyan

22nd BIG WEEK!

Daily: 4, 6-45 & 9-30 P.M.
Matinee: Sunday 1 P.M.
CAPITOL LAMINGTON

3rd Week of
GREATER POPULARITY!
JEET Productions'
PARWANA
SAIGAL, SURAIYA
Directed By J. K. NANDA
Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.
Plans open 10 to 12, 3 to 6 p.m.
SWASTIK

UPRIGHT'S Musical Social
CHEHRA
Direction: RAJENDRA SHARMA
5th week at
OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30
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ANMOL-GHADI
NURJEHAN, SURENDRA
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Ad. Booking open
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KHURSHID'S
Sweetest Songs!.....
& SADIQALI'S Soulful Acting.... in CENTRAL STUDIOS' Purposeful Hit
MITTI
Producer: JAYANT DESAI
Directed by: RAVINDRA JAYAKAR
Time: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p. m.
Sun. & Hol. Mat. 1 p. m.
KRISHNA
(Adv. Booking: 10 to 12: 4 to 6 p.m.)
(A Western India Theatres Ltd. Release)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

IRON & STEEL CONTROL
(DISPOSAL)
TENDER NOTICE

Sealed Tenders are invited by the Iron and Steel Controller (Disposals) Division 100, Clive Street, Calcutta for the purchase and removal of part or the whole of the following stores:—

STORES:—Steel Stranded Wire Ropes 29,54,448 R. ft. of sizes 5/64" to 4" dia

LOCATION:— Kidderpore (Calcutta) and Sijua (Dhanbad).

SUPERSCRIBE REFERENCE: T/Ropes/1.

DUE DATE OF TENDER:—7th June, 1947 at 1 P.M.

DATE OF OPENING OF TENDER IN PUBLIC:—9th June, 1947 at 11 A.M.

OFFERS TO REMAIN OPEN FOR ACCEPTANCE UPTO:—9th July, 1947.

EARNEST MONEY

Amount of Rs. 1,000/- to be deposited as Earnest Money in the Reserve/Imperial Bank or Govt. Treasury in favour of the Iron and Steel Controller, 100, Clive Street, Calcutta, under the Head of Account: "Revenue Deposit." The Treasury Receipt for the Earnest Money should be attached to the Tender. National Savings Certificate will also be accepted as Earnest Money, but Cash, Cheques or Bank Drafts will not under any circumstances be accepted.

Full details together with inspection permit are obtainable from the Iron and Steel Controller, 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

The Stores will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to the conditions as laid down in Form Con. 117.

Tenders must accompany a signed declaration from the Tenderer that he has accepted the conditions of Sales as contained in Form Con. 117.

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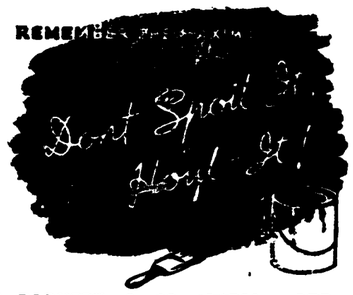

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CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Shud 7, 2003.
Muslim: Rajjab 5, 1366.
Parsi: Ader 45, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-02 a.m. Sunset: 7-10 p.m.
Hightide: 04-11, 17-12
Lowtide: 10-11, —.

Today's Engagements

PROGRESSIVE GROUP: Reception to Sir Samuel and Lady Runganadhan, at Green's Hotel, today at 6 p.m.

YOU: Rao Bahadur B. N. Nyampall, Retd. Deputy Commissioner of Police, on "Glimpses Of Life" at Youths' Own Union—YOU, at Cama Oriental Institute's (Library) Hall, at 6-15 p.m.

PAKWASA ON 'CRIME AND PUNISHMENT': Today, (Monday,) at 7 p.m., the Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa will broadcast from All-India Radio, Bombay a talk on 'Crime and Punishment'.

SABAVALA ON EMPLOYMENT: Today, at 9-45 p.m., Mr. A. P. Sabawala, Mayor of Bombay will broadcast a talk from All-India Radio, Bombay on 'Opportunities for Employment—The Right Man for the Right Job".

MARWADI VIDHYARTHI GRIHA: Free Hostel for Marwadi students will be run this year also in Agrawal-Nagar. Those who desire to avail of the arrangement should apply to the Secretary, Marwadi Club, Agrawal-Nagar, Vincent Road, Matunga (G. I. P.) before June 15

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: There will be no further meeting of the Corporation this month, unless exigencies of business require a meeting to be called in the meanwhile. The June monthly meeting has been fixed for Monday, the 16th June, 1947.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE: No meeting of the Improvement Committee for the remaining period of this month unless exigencies of business require a meeting to be called in the meanwhile. The June monthly meeting will be held here on Tuesday, the 10th June, 1947, at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).

BOMBAY TEXTILE CLERKS' UNION: The office-bearers of the Textile Clerks' Union for the year 1947-48: President: Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai; Vice-President: Mr. S. A. Bhimji; Jt. Secretaries: Mr. S. Thonsekar and Mr. J. B Mayekar; Hon Treasurer: Mr. R. T. Masurkar; Legal Adviser: Mr. S. V. Desai.

MINISTER DINKARRAO DESAI: Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, Minister for Law and Civil Supplies, Government of Bombay, will pay a visit to Palghar on Tuesday, (May 27). There he will visit the Government Dry Stock Farm and the Adargha Dugdhalaya and will return to Bombay the same evening.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR KANVAS: With a view to popularise education in Kanva community, the Akhil Kanva Shakhiya Brahmin Mandal, Bombay, like last year has decided to award a number of scholarships to the poor and deserving students. Applications must reach Mr. D. N. Kulkarni, Secretary, Akhil Kanva Shakhiya Brahmin Mandal, 11, Shankar Shet Road, Grant Road, Bombay 7, before June 30, 1947

BOMBAY—SRINAGAR AIR SERVICE TO OPEN SHORTLY

SRINAGAR, May 24 (A.P.I.): An air service between Bombay and Srinagar will soon begin to operate as an experimental measure for six months in the first instance, according to a press note issued by the Kashmir Government.

An agreement in this connection has been entered into by the Kashmir Government with a well-known aviation company of Bombay, the press note adds.

F. S. U. Exhibition

"Education and Character Training in the U. S. S. R.", an exhibition organised by the Bombay Friends of the Soviet Union in Podar College, Matunga, was opened by Mrs. Bhave, ex-President of the Dadar Bhagini Samaj and President of the All-India Women's Conference, Dadar-Matunga Branch, on Saturday. It attempts to show with the help of photographs how the Soviet State looks after the health, education and character building of the child—from the moment he is born to the day when he becomes a grown-up citizen.

One of the highlights of the exhibition is the section depicting the paintings done by children of only 9 to 12.

There is an exclusive section for the display of presents collected by the Stalingrad Youth Memorial Committee for the Stalingrad Youth Memorial, in response to the appeal of the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

The exhibition will remain open between 3 p.m. and 9-30 p.m. daily up to the 1st of June. On Sunday, it will be open in the morning also from 8-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.

Dr. Cholkar's Contribution To Thai-Bharat Cultural Lodge

The Director and Secretary of Thai-Bharat Cultural Lodge, Bangkok, (Siam), writes:

Dro M. R. Cholkar, Chief of the Congress Medical Mission to Malaya in 1946, has contributed a sum of 1550 baht (Simese currency) to the Thai-Bharat Cultural Lodge in Bangkok to aid the Indo-Simese Cultural works of the Lodge in Siam.

Dr. Cholkar, accompanied by his colleague, Dr. Desai, visited Bangkok in August, 1946 on his way back to India from Malaya.

Dr. Cholkar was deeply impressed by the activities of the Lodge, and even gave free medical treatment and advice to Indians and Siamese who came to the Lodge for such aid, during his short stay in Bangkok as a guest of the Lodge.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

MONDAY, May 26.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Bwar Kalika 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Shripad Nagesbkar 8-45 K. T. Pandit 9-0 Master Basavraj.

12-0 p.m. Bahnon Ke Liye 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Light Medley 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 K. T. Pandit 4-45 Abdul Rahman Shah 5-0 P. K. Gokhale 5-15 Shalini Narvekar (Vocal) 5-45 Topic of the Day 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-11 Wali Mohammad 6-45 K. T. Pandit 7-0 Monday Special 7-15 P. R Gokhale 7-30 Pustak Parichaya 7-45 Geetmala 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Shalini Narvekar (Vocal) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-45 Employment exchange 10-0 Shalini Narvekar (Vocal) 10-30 Master Basavraj.

NEED FOR KERALA UNION

All-Malayalee Conference Criticises Sir C. P.

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The fourth All-Malayalee Conference was held this evening at Khalsa College Hall, Matunga. Sri P. M. Gunhiraman Nambiar, a Socialist leader from Kerala presided.

Referring to the agitation for a Kerala Union the President said that there was no difference of opinion on the need for a Kerala Union. "In my opinion", he continued, "the first thing that is to be done is the termination of the two dynastic rules in Kerala. Cochin Praja Mandal and the Travancore State Congress have to agitate for it. A Union formed by such three independent units can alone be effective."

Mr. Nambiar deplored the attitude of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer the Dewan of Travancore towards this question. He congratulated the progressive attitude shown by the Cochin ruler in certain respects. A resolution supporting the move for forming a Kerala Union was also passed.

Secondary School Education

Committee Appointed To Examine Questions

A Committee consisting of Mr. R. V. Parulekar and Mr. V. D. Ghate, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, has been appointed by the Government of Bombay to examine various questions with regard to the secondary schools in the Province. The Secretary, Board of Secondary Education, will be the Secretary to the Committee

The terms of reference are:—

1. What would be the most satisfactory system of grant-in-aid to the secondary schools which would ensure adequate assistance and encouragement to managements and also prevent them from profiteering at the cost of the Department and the guardians. Should the grant to Proprietory Schools be on a differential basis; if so, what? and now should such schools be clearly distinguished?

2. Should any preferential treatment be given to the secondary schools in rural or backward areas or in mill areas of the industrial towns? Similarly to vocational or technical schools? If so, how?

3. Should there be any provision in the grant-in-aid system for grading schools for purposes of grant-in-aid? How many grades should there be in all and what objective basis should be devised for such grading?

4. The comparative basis on which salaries of the secondary teachers should be fixed, in relation to the salaries of comparable classes of Government servants. What salary scales should be laid down for purposes of a grant-in-aid? Should there be different scales for different localities? Should there be both Minima and Maxima for scales or only one 'standard'?

5. Should conditions of service of the secondary teachers other than those relating to the salaries, be regulated and if so, what these conditions should be?

6. In what way should income from fees be regulated? Should Government pay grant to the schools charging high rates of fees and catering for the rich? Should the grants be graded, in the alternative, varying conversely with fees charged?

7. Should the present practice of managements charging fees separately for Physical Education, Drawing, Library, Magazine, Supply of drinking water, etc. be discontinued and only one consolidated scale of fees be insisted on?

8. Should the present practice of separate grants for Physical Education, Drawing, etc. be discontinued?

The Committee has been requested to submit its report to the Government as early as possible and in any case before the end of June 1947.

Kher's Advice To Rich Men

BOMBAY, Sunday:

The hope that rich men would follow the mandate of the ancient Indian poet Bhartruhari and expend their wealth in charity before it decayed due to hoarding or selfish enjoyment was expressed by Premier B. G. Kher when he laid the foundation-stone of a model hospital in Ghatkopar a suburb of Bombay, this morning.

The hospital is to be named after Seth Vadilal Chaturbhuj Gandhi and Seth Monji Amidas Vora, two donors who have given a lakh of rupees each towards the hospital fund.

More than 6 lakhs are proposed to spent on the building of the hospital which will ultimately accommodate a hundred beds.

Laying the foundation stone, Mr. Kher stressed the need for making Ghatkopar a model suburb of Bombay. "I visualise the day when Ghatkopar will be the centre of Greater Bombay now in the process of evolution," he said. He appealed for more funds towards the speedy expedition of the task they had undertaken that morning.

Mr. Jaswantrai G. Mehta, President of the Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality thanked the Premier.

A silver mason's spoon presented to the Prime Minister fetched Rs. 7,001 when it was auctioned. Mr. Kher offered the amount as a donation towards the hospital fund.

BOMBAY A. G.'S STAFF TO STAGE "PEN DOWN" STRIKE

BOMBAY, May 25 (A.P.I.): In response to an appeal by the All-India Audit and Accounts Association, New Delhi, the staff of the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, will observe a "pen down" strike tomorrow, May 26, as a mark of protest against the "unsatisfactory recommendations of pay and other service conditions" by the Central Pay Commission.

ANNOUNCEMENT
For Official Congress views and Policy read the
'AZAD HIND' Bombay
an English Cum-Hindi Weekly
8962

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SHAVING BECOMES A PLEASURE!
SHAV-AL
A Neem antiseptic shaving stick which softens tough beards and renders cuts harmless.
CALCUTTA CHEMICAL

And don't forget your smile!
Remember to use Listerine Tooth Paste regularly twice a day to help keep your teeth clean and bright and your breath sweet and fresh. You owe it to yourself and your husband.
LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

The Parsees, with their instinctive appreciation of the better way of living, have long adopted tea as a necessity in everyday life.
Brooke Bond teas take pride of place in most Parsee homes because of their freshness, and one meets them here, as elsewhere, in this vast sub-continent.
Brooke Bond
Two Leaves and a Bud

WEATHER CHART

POONA, May 25, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfal in inches from 1st April, 1947 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours on Sunday, 25th May, 1947:—

Ahmedabad 106 80 0 1.0 plus 0.—, Ahmednagar 105 69 0 2.1 plus 1.3, Ajmer 110 88 0 0.1 minus 0.6, Akola 112 82 0 0.1 8 minus 0.2 Allahabad 111 84 0 0.1 minus 0.5, Baroda 101 80 0 3.3 —, Belgaum 89 70 0 5.4 yus 2.3, Bhuj 99 81 0 0 minus 0.3, BOMBAY 91 81 0 2.5 plus 2.4, Calcutta 94 76 1.2 6.1 plus 0.3, Cawnpore 113 84 0 0.3 minus 0.2, Cuttack 104 84 0 2.1 minus 4.4 Darjeeling 70 56 0.6 6.4 minus 4.4, Dehra Dun 103 73 0 0.5 minus 1.3, Delhi 111 83 0 0.2 minus 0.5, Gwalior 116 85 0 0.2 — Goya 108 83 D0 0.1 minus 0.8, Gulbarga 109 70 0 1.1 minus 0.5, Hanamkonda 114 86 0 0 minus 2.0, Honavar 91 83 0 2.1 —, Hyderabad (Dn.) 106 85 0 0.7 minus 0.6, Hyderabad (Sd.) 119 82 0 0 minus 0.2, Indore 105 76 0 0.6 plus 0.2, Jaipur 113 83 0 0.1 minus 0.6, Karachi 90 82 0 0 minus 0.2, Lucknow 108 82 0 0.1 minus 0.7, Ludhiana 115 81 0 0.5 minus 0.6, Mangalore 90 82 0 4.1 minus 0.9, Marmagao 90 83 0 7.3 plus 5.2, Multan 120 81 0 0 minus 0.5, Mussoorie 80 57 0.2 1.4 minus 1.4, Nagpur 114 88 0 0.3 minus 0.7, Ootacamund 76 56 0 12.3 plus 2.9, Pachmarhi 98 80 0 0.4 minus 0.3, Patna 101 80 0 1.6 plus 0.7, Peshawar 108 73 0 0.1 minus 2.4, Poona 97 70 0 plus 0.7, Raichur 106 83 0 0.5 minus 10, Rajkot 109 78 0 2.2 plus 1.7, Rawalpindi 111 73 0 0.2 minus 2.7, Sholapur 110 77 0 2.5 plus 1.3 Simla 83 66 0 1.9 minus 1.8, Surat 92 81 0 5.9 plus 5.7, Udalpur — — — 0.1 minus 0.6.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Shallow men believe in luck, wise and strong men in cause and effect.

—Emerson

The Bombay Chronicle

ITS MAIN POINT

According to a number of reports from London the British Labour Government has reached general agreement on the Viceroy's proposals for transfer of power to Indian hands on the basis of a divided India. According to one report, however, the only decision arrived at by the British Cabinet on Friday was to reiterate that the British Cabinet Mission's Plan was the only equitable and lasting solution of the Indian problem and that it would, however, be open to the Indian leaders to devise any other solution including partition and division of provinces if only then they could agree between themselves. The British Government has thus decided to throw the onus of dividing India on Indians themselves. But the Government knows that, apart from the Muslim League, all other parties in the country are anxious to maintain its political unity and integrity. If the British Government is convinced that the Cabinet Mission's Plan is the only equitable and lasting solution of the problem, if the Congress, as the most recent declaration of its position by Sardar Vallabhbhai shows, stands for that Plan 'in toto' and if the League itself was the first to accept it last year, why should it not insist on that Plan being given effect in letter and spirit? Nothing that has happened during the last few months can affect the merit of that Plan and the mere fact that Mr. Jinnah now insists on partition cannot justify the British Government acquiescing in the partition of the country which cannot but be ruinous to its people politically, economically and culturally. Besides, partition cannot solve any problem. On the contrary, as is evidenced by Mr. Jinnah's latest demand for a corridor, it creates problems more complicated and dangerous than those it seeks to solve.

As Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru says in his statement to the United Press of America, Mr. Jinnah's demand for a corridor through Hindustan is just "fantastic and absurd." It is so absurd that on the face of it nobody can take it seriously. Its point lies in the fact that "completely unrealistic" as it is, it "indicates that he (Mr. Jinnah) desires no settlement of any kind." Pandit Nehru's reiteration of the Congress position is welcome because it is clear and removes all possibility of misunderstanding. "We stand", he says, "for a Union of India with the right to particular areas to opt out. We envisage no compulsion on others and will tolerate no compulsion." Congress cannot compel any area or areas to remain in the Union, similarly Mr. Jinnah has no right to compel any area or areas not to remain in the Union. What could be less objectionable and more just?

There is another important point which Pandit Nehru made in his statement, which will doubtless be widely noted because it has both an Indian and international significance. It is contained in his declaration that "in no event can we agree to any part of India having foreign bases or extra-territorial rights." It means and quite rightly too that the freedom of India, no matter into how many "sovereign units" the country may be sought to be cut, must be complete and inalienable —from which it follows also that the defence of Indian freedom will be the concern of India or its units exclusively. This is a position which, by reason of ruling out any possibility of any foreign Power dominating any part of India in any manner prejudicial to sovereignty, is the best and only effective method of protecting freedom and safeguarding India from the perils of war or of becoming the arena of international rivalries which lead to war. And it is a position which must be appreciated by every patriotic Indian concerned with the freedom of the country, or, if we must have it so, with that of its units. But in view of many suggestions, particularly as regards certain States as also in view of vague statements made by certain League leaders, it will be interesting to watch reactions to Pandit Jawaharlal's declaration.

Worse Than Officiousness

The action of a handful of Indians who rushed abegging to General Smuts over the heads of the Indian Government and their people in India and South Africa cannot just be dismissed as well-meaning but regrettable officiousness. They have constituted themselves agents of General Smuts against their own people and the Government and are playing the White game of defeating both the resolution of the United Nations and the efforts of the Indian Government to secure justice for Asiatics in South Africa. Their appeal to General Smuts and his reply which ignores the demand of the UNO and India but which they regard as a gracious gesture by the White leader together constitute a humiliation to which no self-respecting man should consent to be a party. They have actually originated that humiliation. There is nothing in the reply of General Smuts to suggest that he wants to carry out the spirit and the instructions of the UNO resolution. In fact, all that he wants is to get round it. Moreover, his only response to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's recent approach to him is that India, the justice of whose case against the White Government has been accepted by the United Nations, should eat the humble pie, and beat an abject retreat before General Smuts' colour arrogance by sending back to South Africa India's High Commissioner.

If General Smuts' plea that he is keen to begin discussions and remove the present impasse and that he wants a "personal channel of communication" between the Indian Government and his own is genuine, why does he not approach Pandit Nehru to receive his personal representative? India recalled her High Commissioner because of the calculated colour policy of General Smuts' Government which was given shape in actual legislation. It is an outrage on Asia's honour and has revolted the conscience of the whole world. By calling, under instructions from General Smuts on the Government of India to send the High Commissioner back to South Africa even though the Union Government has not shown the slightest sign of willingness to revise its policy in any way, the leaders of the Natal Indian Organisation and those who think with them have ill-served the honour of India and Asia. It is not patriotism or even commonsense to help, even with the best of intentions, stab one's own people in the back.

Frankly Speaking

Welcome Decision

The Government of India deserves to be congratulated on the decision to hand over to a trust, to be constituted under the provisions of the Charitable Endowments Act, interest not claimed by Muslim depositors in post office savings bank accounts. The question was raised many years ago by the late Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer in the Council of State and very recently by Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer in the Central Legislative Assembly. As a pretty large sum has been foregone by Muslims in the past, the Government has decided to give an initial grant of Rs. 2,50,000 to start a fund to which will henceforth be added annually the actual amount of interest not claimed by Muslim depositors in postal savings bank accounts. The fund will be administered by trustees elected from among the Muslim members of the Central Legislature and will be spent on the education of Muslims. Education is the greatest need of Muslims and no amount of money available will be sufficient to satisfy this need.

Working Man's Republic

Although the constitution under which Free Burma is to be governed will not be formally ready till about October, its outlines have already clearly emerged. The Party Convention of the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League has unanimously adopted a draft constitution prepared by a committee of experts. And as the A.F.P.F.L. and its supporters command 95 per cent of votes in the Burmese Constituent Assembly, the passage of the constitution through that body, as we said last week, will be more or less a formality. Although the Burmese Constituent Assembly was set up much later than the Indian body and is due to meet for the first time on June 10, some six months after the Indian Assembly held its first sitting, the new constitution for Burma, it is safe to assume, will be ready and in operation, before India has settled her future constitutional set-up. The Burmese, too, have their dissident factions and their problem of nationalities. Interested parties have tried to exploit these, in Burma as in India. But the problems that Burmese leaders had to face were neither so immense nor so intractable as those which are baffling solution in India. So that Burma is all set to emerge as a free "Working Man's Republic." As U. Aung San, president of the A.F.P.F.L., in his valedictory address to the party convention stated, the Republic of Burma will be "a State founded on the principles of the new war-born democracy, not the old time-worn democracy of the Anglo-Americans." U. Aung San made it clear that they would have nothing to do with the "economic Fascism of monopolists and capitalists" and that nationalisation would be the watchword of the new republic. India cannot but feel happy at the rapid progress made by her younger sister nation and wish her Godspeed.

French Press Charter

A report from Paris furnishes the outlines of a new Charter for the French Press, said to be under consideration of the French Government. The most important motive underlying the Charter appears to be to free the press from the control of a small coterie of business entrepreneurs. France has become notorious for a press that is at once corrupt and subservient to the interests of warring political parties. But France is not alone. In recent years, the press in most democratic countries, has been passing under the control of smaller and ever smaller groups of individuals. A few press barons have been able to clear the field of smaller competitors and have become virtual news and views dictators in the U.S.A. The degree of open and concealed influence exerted on the Press in England by industrialists and advertising interests of the country is now being investigated by a special Commission. The development of newspaper chains has become a familiar phenomenon even in India. A demand for precautions against the accentuation of the evils implicit in such a tendency, has been voiced by the most responsible and top-ranking journalists. It is, therefore, gratifying to note that France has taken the lead in curbing the efforts of a few capitalists to acquire a monopoly over the press. According to the law under contemplation, a director of a publishing business may not take part in any other business. A single proprietor cannot own more than two dailies or four periodicals. And, most important of all, the Charter lays down that 51 per cent of a newspaper's shares must be held by those actively working for the house, and employment would only be open to accredited journalists. This last condition, sounds like the fulfilment of the long-cherished dream of many a struggling journalist. That apart, the French Charter deserves the closest study by those in charge of the destinies of the press in this as well as other countries, with a view to eventual emulation.

Our Readers' Views

The Dual System

Sir,—There is a strong rumour in the legal circle to the effect that the Dual system as practised in the High Court of Bombay is going to be abolished by our popular Ministry in the near future. Without entering into discussion regarding advantages and disadvantages of the system, may I request, through the columns of your esteemed paper, our Minister for Law to make a public declaration whether the Dual System is going to be abolished or not? Such, a public declaration by a responsible Minister will enable those who are filling up Articles of Clerkship in Solicitors' firms to make up their mind one way or the other. Again such, a public declaration will also help those who have passed their LL.B. examination and are thinking of becoming Solicitors or Advocates (O. S.).—Yours, etc.

AN ARTICLED CLERK.

Civic Sense First

Sir,—I was one of those hundreds of people who paid their homage to the "Silver Arrow", our post-war model train when she paid her courtesy visit to our city a few days ago. The first thought that passed through my mind as soon as I came out of the portals of Victoria Terminus was whether this model train was really going to improve the plight of the travelling public of India so long as our people lacked from a "civic sense." The immensity of this want of civic responsibility can be easily imagined when one realises that spitting and throwing all sorts of rubbish inside the compartments has become the rule rather than the exception. It is no uncommon sight for people who travel by the B. B. & C. I. local trains to see the vomitings and sometimes even the calls of nature answered by irresponsible persons. Then, again, there is another section of the travelling public who take a particular delight in sitting on the berth with one or sometimes both their legs folded or drawn up, much to the discomfort and inconvenience of their neighbours who stand the risk of getting their pants or dhoties spoiled.

We cannot throw the entire blame on the railways. Our people should be taught to behave like true citizens in every sense of the word. It is no use putting up posters and notice-boards making sweet appeals and offering sweeter advices. Sterner measures should be taken and people who commit such offences or do not observe the ordinary rules of citizenship, should be heavily fined or imprisoned. Otherwise the advent of the Silver Arrow or even of the "Golden Arrow" is not going to improve conditions of travelling in India.—Yours, etc.

P. H. VAIDYALINGAM.

Vile Parle, May 20.

Deathbed Wish

Sir,—The principle of the British rule in India was to divide and rule. The same principle of division is being pursued by the Muslim League of India. The Congress has practically now reached to the same conclusion that there should be a thorough division, since it presumes that the principle of division is the only way to achieve their desired end in view of the existing strife.

It is evident from the declarations of the Britishers that their authority in India is dying as a result of either some commitment or force of international trend. A dying father surely feels contented if his good children manage the home jointly and wholeheartedly. If it becomes an impossibility the estate is distributed and divided either according to the law of succession or in conformity with his desires contained in the will. The Cabinet Mission Plan placed before the Indians can be taken as a will of the dying father and it is certain that the British people would not be happy if they see Indians fighting amongst each other against their will supporting a joint management.

The duty of the children lies in maintaining the wishes of their dying father at least till extinction and after the father's death resort to law or will whichever is beneficial in order to establish their rights over the bequest keeping in view the consequent results of the principle of division adopted by the dead father.

The father has practised division throughout the life but preaches unity as a dying wish. It is for us to respect this wish and make India sublime in the international sphere which is only possible by maintaining unity.—Yours etc.

RAMANUJ.

Indore, May 9.

WESTWARD BOUND

A Travelogue

(By IQBAL SINGH)

These are manifestly the halcyon days of British mercantile marine. Despite the heavy losses they suffered during the World War II, there is little doubt that in so far as the hegemony of the commercial sea routes in the Eastern hemisphere is concerned the British have won yet another Trafalgar. Inconvenient rivals like the Germans, the Japanese and the Italians have been obliterated from the maritime map and are likely to remain "hors de combat" for a long time to come. Even the French and the Dutch, who offered some competition to British shipping before the war, no longer count; whatever little shipping that is left to them is heavily occupied with ferrying impediments of war to the outposts of their fast disintegrating empires. The Americans, it is true, have achieved an overall naval supremacy in the world. However, with their atomic diplomacy, they are playing for higher stakes and seem to be quite content to leave the minor fruits of victory for their Anglo-Saxon cousins from the North Sea Island to pick.

MODERN "BOURBONS"

The result is that one rarely sees a flag that is not a Union Jack on the wide stretch of water from Gibralter to Singapore and beyond. The Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean have virtually become British lakes. The British shipping companies are not being tardy in taking full advantage of the opportunities of this unique situation. They are setting their own terms and fixing their own conditions. Before boarding the ship, we were handed a cautionary slip of paper, warning us of the austerity conditions that we must expect. The warning was necessary. Conditions, as far as accommodation goes, are fairly spartan. Cabins, meant normally for three or four persons, now hold twelve; and there are dormitories, accommodating as many as eighty passengers, with each person having less pace to him self than is provided for in the jail manuals. One would not complain if, for instance, the same austerity were observed with regard to the profits of the shipping companies. But there is no reason to suppose that this is the case. In fairness, it must be added that the food is ample and good, at least for the carnivores; and drinks and cigarettes are incredibly cheap Indeed, as one cynic observed, for those who can afford it, the best place to live during these days of post-war shortages is on board the ship.

In peace time one tried on principle to avoid travelling by a British boat. But necessity knows no law, and now there is no alternative. One consoles oneself with the reflection that a voyage on a British ship provides one intimate glimpses of a kind of mind which can best be described as prehistoric. We are, of course, speaking politically. The most interesting as well as aggravating phenomenon on board a British ship is inevitably the Britisher returning home from the East. There are exceptions to this broad generalisation, but they are few and only serve to prove the rule. The "Bourbonism" of Anglo-India, or to be more comprehensive, Anglo-Asia, is something so total and reckless that at first it leaves one incredulous. It has not only learnt nothing, but appears to have forgotten even that little which it had learnt. It is difficult to believe that presumably normal human beings can live so completely in an unreal world of juvenile Kiplingesque fantasies. Talking to them one is reminded of a character in one of Mr. Wells' novels—I believe it is Mr. Parham—who roundly dismisses all history as "bunk." For these political trolodytes all but the British Empire is bunk.

DISORIENTATION

Behind the bluster and pugnacity of Anglo-Asia, however, it is possible to discern a sense of utter bewilderment and disorientation. These retired or retiring civil servants, police officers, commercial travellers and missionaries cannot quite grasp the turn world events have taken. They cannot understand, for example, why Indians want them to quit India after all they have done for the country. It appears to them sheer ingratitude. Most of them protest "love" for India, but with that odd and illogical logic that is British, this love takes the form of denigration of everything Indian. They are convinced that, without the advantage of their superior wisdom, Indians are certain to make a mess of things. Some of them anticipate that something dramatic will happen before June 1948 and the cup of agony of evacuation will be taken away from their lips. There are others who fondly cling to the belief that at the last moment Indians will change their minds and beg them not to go. Theirs is a world made up entirely of wishful delusions.

Sociologically, these people are going to present a difficult problem of accommodation. Not only they cannot fit into any pattern of a new and free Asia, but they are not going to find it easy to fit into post-war Britain with its rationing, queues and labour movement. They are all bitterly anti-labour and rabidly pro-Tory. On the international plane, they are venomous against Russia and feel that Britain fought on the wrong side in the last war. They would have preferred her to have joined Hitler's crusade against the "Bolsheviks." They believe war with Russia inevitable and are delighted with the prospect. Even Mr. Bevin's tough policy does not suffice for them and in no way softens their hearts towards the party to which he belongs. One wonders what is going to be the future of these bacilli of political reaction. It is is well-known that during its initial stages the Nazi Party drew large number of its following from disgruntled ex-colonials; and there is little doubt that, if Mr. Winston Churchill even joins hands with Sir Oswald Mosley in Britain, he will find ardent supporters among these ex-empire builders. They are the stuff, if not physically at least psychologically, of which storm-troopers are made.

One has to travel by a foreign ship to realise the urgent need for an Indian mercantile marine. No nation in the world to-day can develop a sense of greatness without adequate maritime strength. A country without a maritime tradition cannot even acquire a true sense of geography. It is a significant commentary on the position of India in terms of maritime power that the only jobs open to Indians on ships are that of lascars or waiters at the tables. It is time that this was rectified.

THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL

The voyage, like most voyages in these days of safe navigation, is uneventful and inconsequential. It is not, however, altogether uninstructive. A day's journey through the Suez Canal, to mention but one instance, gives one a clearer picture of the present state of Anglo-Egyptian relations than scores of press reports or even statements in the House of Commons. Fifteen months ago when I last passed through the Canal, I was impressed by the concentration of British military and naval strength in and around the canal zone. Not only one saw a British military establishment every ten miles, but a considerable part of the British Mediterranean fleet was anchored in the Bitter Lakes near Ismailia. Since then the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations have gone on, there have been endless assurances from the British of their earnest desire to evacuate Egypt, but there still remains the same heavy concentration of British forces in this zone which the Foreign Secretary would no doubt describe as the larynx of the British Empire. It certainly seems the strangest kind of evacuation that is going on in Egypt: the more the British evacuate it the more they seem to be there. One can hardly help feeling that here there is a lesson for India.

But there is one hopeful feature. There is little doubt that the occupying troops are as fed up as the long-suffering Egyptians. As the ship glides through this emerald waterway all the afternoon and in the gathering dusk, one hears groups of British soldiers from the banks shouting slogans of poignant homesickness. "Where are you going?" or "Take us home with you." It may well be that this nostalgia will prove a more decisive factor in bringing about a shift in British foreign policy than all the exertions of the militant Labour backbenchers.

"PROGRESS" AT PORT SAID

So we reach Port Said, a terminal point where one feels Asia ends and Europe begins. The place, despite all its horror, is not without a perverse fascination. Part of this fascination comes from the fact that the place hardly seems to change. During the past seventeen years I have observed few signs of any change. Even the war which has changed the map of the world, has wiped out populous cities and devastated countries, and which at one time swept so near this port has left no visible traces of its impact. Simon Arzt is still there; and there stands intact the rubicund figure of Johnnie Walker, a cardboard colossus towering over the waterfront, suspended in an ecstasy of inebriation, and somehow far more significant than the unimpressive statue of Ferdinand de Lesseps guarding the gateway to the East. They are like symbols of permanence in a bewilderingly transient and shifting universe. But one must not forget. There has been one change. One new and modern construction has sprung up—the new Police Station. The P & O guide can now assure the more timorous among the passengers that "Port Said is now very well policed." The passengers may go about the place without any more danger of being molested than in London, New York or Rome.

Time certainly marches on. Even Port Said has made an important advance towards civilisation and urbanity.

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RAJPUTANA STATES RULERS TO CONFER

ABU, May 24 (A.P.I.): In view of the declaration of the British Government to withdraw by June 1948, His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar has issued a circular letter to the Rulers of the Rajputana States to attend a meeting in the near future to consider the most important and pressing question of protecting the States.

The principal aim of the Conference is to discuss ways of maitaining peace and tranquility in the states and to help ordered progress of the people and constitutional reform and development in the States. In this task His Highness has the support of a large number of his brother Princes.

Railway Official Found Dead In Trair

MADRAS, May 25 (A.P.I.): Mr. S. E. Acres, Assistant Mechanical Engineer, M. and S. M. Railway Workshop, Perambur, was found dead in a first class compartment of the Grand Trunk express which arrived here last night.

It appears Mr. Acres was returning to Madras from Nagpur where he had been in connection with the arrangements to be made in Madras for the arrival of "Silver Arrow" exhibition train.

The cause of the death is given as sun-stroke.

Communist Arrests In Indore

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, May 25.

Indore Police yesterday arrested about thirty Communists and searched the party office. It is learnt that the Police could not trace many wanted Communists as they seem to have gone underground. It is further learnt that about 50 persons were injured in yesterday's lathi-charge made on a labourers' procession.

LATHI CHARG ON DEMONSTRATORS AGAIN

INDORE, May 25 (UPI): The Indore State Police again resorted to a lathi-charge yesterday morning to disperse procession of textile labourers taken out to support the demand of the State's entry into the Constituent Assembly.

The Indore State observed complete Hartal yesterday also and all the nine mills were closed.

In the course of a press statement Mr. Vishnu, President of the Indore City Municipal Council, who was an eye witness of Friday's lathi-charges, strongly condemned the "brutal lathi-charges on innocent and unarm people". He added that not only the injured were not taken to hospital but he himself was prevented from carrying them to the hospital in a Municipal car.

Concluding he said that in spite of the assurance from the District Magistrate, the injured were taken to jail instead of to hospitals.

The complete Hartal of the 16,000 non-gazetted employees of the Indore State is still continuing with hardly and chance of any settlement in the near future.

The Hartal is 14 days old.

Mahatma's Envoy To Damta

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, May 25.

I understand that Mahatma Gandhi has written to Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt, state people's leader of Rajputana to proceed to Damta a small Indian State in Rajputana and report about the condition of Kesarsingh, a political, who is on his death bed in the State jail. Reports of alleged torture against him had been coming for several days to Gandhiji, who had written to State authorities about Kesarsing's condition but is reported to have received no reply so far.

Bose Plan For Bengal

CALCUTTA, May 25 (APD): "Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose" and his friends have no right to put forward any terms whatsoever on behalf of the Scheduled Castes", said Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal, Law Member, Interim Government, in an interview today when his attention was drawn to the terms reported to have emerged from the discussions between Mr. Bose and certain Muslim League and Congress leaders on the future constitution of Bengal.

Mr. Mandal said that none of the Scheduled Castes leaders were consulted at any time during the negotiations. According to newspaper reports, the terms of the agreement were to be placed before the Congress and the Muslim League, but, he pointed out, not before the Scheduled Castes Federation "which alone can speak on behalf of the Scheduled Castes".

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

PARIS, May 23: Britain, France and Belgium as African colonial Powers, have decided to hold a series of conferences in Africa, spread over the next three years to work out practical schemes of co-ordinating the development of their respective territories.

—Reuter's.

* * *

In answer to a United Press of America question, Jawaharlal Nehru declares that "in no event can we agree to any part of India having foreign bases or extra-territorial rights."

Sounds like an aggressive "Monroe Doctrine."

It is also a provocative encroachment on the sovereignty of an independent state

* * *

From India to Britain and America and elsewhere, too, and then back to India there has echoed and re-echoed Mr. M. A. Jinnah's demand for the thousand mile corridor through Hindustan.

But now that due and adequate sensation has been successfully produced, we hope an authoritative statement is now issued to the effect that what Mr. Jinnah said has, in several respects, been misrepresented and misinterpreted—without, of course, explaining how.

* * *

Mr. Rasnid Ali Khan, President of the Lahore City Muslim League, says in an urgent statement that "there is a general feeling of dismay at the grim prospect of one million Muslims of Eastern Punjab being put under the perpetual domination of non-Muslims for no fault of theirs.

Does he, by any possible chance, seek to suggest that it is their High Command's fault?

* * *

A demand that the Congress High Command should reconsider the Indian constitutional situation in the light of Mr. Jinnah's latest demands and revert to its original of undivided India is made by Dr. Choithram Gidwani the Sind P.C.C. President, says a Karachi report.

But suppose Mr. Jinnah further amends his demands in the light of Dr. Choithram Gidwani's demand and amends his claim for a "corridor" to one for a "viable corridor"?

* * *

A Dacca meeting, addressed by Dr. Shyama Prosad Mookerjee has adopted a resolution supporting the partition of Bengal and rejecting "the idea of a Socialist Republic of Bengal."

He needn't have worried. The idea of a "Socialist" Republic of Bengal had already been dropped.

* * *

A large part of the world appears to have been surprised and horrified at the mass acquittal of [illegible] in South Carolina (U.S.A.) who had confessed to the killing of a negro and the kidnapping of another Negro from a prison.

Which is unnecessary waste of nervous energy. The world and better realise—and lump it—that it hasn't got umpteen hundred million dollars to save the United States from communism—sorry, we mean—er—well you know what we mean.

* * *

At the U. N. Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information M. Lomakin, the Soviet delegate, opposing denunciation of arbitrary expulsion of news correspondents by governments, urged that "each government must have the right to conduct its affairs on the basis of its own national laws."

Senor Peron of Argentine, for instance, will gratefully appreciate this championship.

Non-Violence Mightier Than Arms

No Mere Theory, But Fact Of Life, Says Gandhiji

AHMEDABAD, May 25 (A.P.I.): Under the caption "Ahimsa, A Fact of Life", Mahatma Gandhi in today's "Harijan", answers two questions on ahimsa and self-defence.

Question: The Hindus being influenced by your preaching of ahimsa may in the near future get beaten by the Muslim League followers. This is the general feeling in view of the belief that the Muslims are being secretly armed on a wide scale.

A FORCE MIGHTIER THAN ARMS

Answer: The assumption is serious. If it is sound, it casts a grave reflection upon the provincial governments. In any event how I wish the Hindus were influenced by my teaching of ahimsa which is a force mightier than the force of arms however powerful. No teacher can be held responsible for a caricature of his teachings. Do we not know how geometrical propositions are caricatured by indifferent pupils? Are the teachers to be blamed? The utmost that can be said against me is that I am an incompetent teacher of ahimsa. If such be the case, let us pray that my successor will be much more competent and successful.

Question: After the British withdrawal from India, there is a likelihood of chaos and anarchy prevailing in the country. There is a fear that nationalists, unless they immediately started learning self-defence with fire arms, may suffer and ultimately find themselves under the heels of the Muslim League whose followers believe only in fighting. Pakistan or no Pakistan the trouble is coming because there is the secret hand of imperialism working behind the scenes. Would you not modify your theory of ahimsa in the larger context of such a political situation overtaking the country for the sake of individual defence?

NO SCOPE FOR ANY CHANGE

Answer: The nationalists are not worth their proud name they bear, if they fear the Muslim League as you imagine. Can the nationalist exclude the followers of the League from the sphere of their action? I am not thinking of vote-catching devices. I am thinking of the Muslims as Indians. The same as others, needing their care and attention. If the leaders have ceased to believe in ahimsa, they should boldly and frankly say so and set about putting their house in order. For me there is no scope for any change. Ahimsa is no mere theory with me, it is a fact of life based on extensive experience. How can a man who has tasted apples and repeatedly found them sweet be induced to describe them as bitter? Those who say they are bitter they have tasted not apples but something looking very much like them. Ahimsa should not fear the secret or open hand of imperialists assuming for the sake of argument that it is working as suggested in the question.

MAHATMA SHOCKED AT TANDON'S SPEECH

NAINITAL, May 25 (U.P.I.): It is understood that Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, Speaker of the U. P. Assembly, has received a letter from Mahatma Gandhi expressing shock at the former's recent speech at Jhansi.

Mahatma Gandhi it is further understood, has made special reference to the following sentences in the speech: 'Our approach to non-violence must change in the present context of things. Though the spinning wheel has had its own importance, it cannot be pitched against the assassin's dagger."

BASIC "LIVING WAGE" FOR GOVT. EMPLOYEES

Bombay Staff Federation Council's Demands: Plea For Improving Working Conditions

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Basic "living wage" scales of Rs. 75 for a clerk and Rs. 40 for an unskilled employee, increased house rent and dearness allowances, compensatory, overtime, travelling allowances, revision of leave rules, retirement benefits, application of the Shops and Establishments Act to all Government departments and other amenities, viewed against the background of the recent report of the Central Pay Commission were demanded by the General Council of the Bombay Government Staff Federation after prolonged deliberations today.

FEDERATION MEMBERSHIP

The Federation claims a membership of 8,000 with fifteen bodies affiliated to it. They are the Bombay Secretariat Staff Union, the Head Police Office Ministerial Staff Union, the Rationing Staff Association, the Government Grain Shops Employees Association, the Bombay Collectorate and Allied Staffs Association, the Civil Supplies Staff Union, the Bombay Rtgional Transport Office Employees Union, the Greater Bombay Excise Ministerial Staff Association, the Bombay Medical Department Clerks Union, the Government Subordinate Educational Offices Clerks Union, the Government Printing, Publication and Stationery Staff Association, the Haffkine Institute Employees Union, the Electric Guild Union, the Government Transport Service Union, and the Small Causes Court Employees Association.

"We will present our agreed demands to Government and await results. The recommendations of the Central Pay Commission leave no choice for the Bombay Government in the matter. But should they prove to be abortive, will will depend on our strength, which, as can be seen, is growing daily" a spokesman of the Federation told reporters at the conclusion of the meeting.

BASIC PAY SCALES

The Council demanded that the basic pay scales for a matriculate clerk serving in Bombay City and Suburbs should be Rs. 75 to Rs. 250 distributed over a period of twenty years thus: 75-5-100-8-140-10-190-12-250.

The pay scales of "Class 4" Government servants, according to the Federation, should be: Rs. 40-1-50 for peons; Rs. 50-2-60 for naiks and havildars and Rs. 60-3-75 for jamadars.

Classification of the higher posts in the Ministerial offices in the following four categories is demanded:—Junior Assistants Rs. 140 to 325; Senior Assistants Rs. 240 to 390; Junior Superintendents Rs. 325 to 500 Senior Superintendents Rs. 480 to 600.

As regards other existing scales of pay which could not be fitted into the above categories, an increase of 50 per cent in salaries of Rs. 51 to 100, 40 per cent in Rs. 101 to 200, 30 per cent in 201 to 300 and 20 per cent in 301 to 600 is demanded.

Other demands relate to the various types of allowances now permissible and new ones in the light of the Pay Commission report.

PLEA TO GOVERNMENT

It was resolved by the Council to plead before the Government that Government servants should be treated as on par with similar employees in private establishments in every respect and that the disabilities which were at present imposed on them under the Bombay Civil Services Conduct and Appeal Rules should be removed. Government was called upon to see that no retrenchment was carried out of the staff in the temporary and permanent departments without provision for their re-employment and that no workers of the Federation were "victimised or subjected to embarrassment for carrying on the Union activities." Recognition of the Federation by Government was also demanded.

A circular issued by the Working Committee of the Federation draws attention to the "slow deterioration" of working conditions in Government offices during the last year. "The popular Ministry brought new schemes which has meant more work without proportionate addition to the staff," it says and charges that the "immediate Officers extract additional work from the employees and insist upon their coming early and sitting late."

RESTORE PUNJAB TO SIKHS, DEMANDS BALDEV SINGH

Defence Member Counters Jinnah's Claims And Recalls His Mission Of Failure As Minister In Province

NEW DELHI, May 25 (API): The division of Isdia must inevitably result in the division of Indian armed forces though, quite obviously, this was not in the interests of either part of Divided India, declared the Defence Member in the Interim Government, Sardar Baldev Singh, in an interview to "API" tonight. He said it was going to be an extremely difficult job to both nationalise and carry out the division of the armed forces before June 1948. This was indeed going to have "terrible effects on the armed forces". But if the country was to be divided then the defence forces must also be partitioned.

"The Indian Army", Sardar Baldev said, "is one of the finest forces in the world today. A large part of the credit for what it is today goes to the British. Very naturally, therefore, they are interested in maintaining the tradition and record—more so today in view of the uncertain international conditions. The Indian armed forces, though small, have a vital role to play in the scheme of world peace".

Asserting that the division, however, was inevitable as it would be highly inadvisable to have a joint army for Hindustan and Pakistan, the Defence Member said: "So far a very large part of the army was recruited from the Punjab. An overwhelming majority of Muslims in the army came from Rawalpindi and Multan divisions. When the army is divided, the Pakistan State will have to find funds to pay for all the Muslims in armed ranks. This will be a big drain on Pakistan finances and its pinch will be felt by the Muslim masses who, at this stage, do not understand the implications of the division of India".

DEFENCE OF UNITED INDIA

One of the important schemes he had in mind for internal security in a United India was to give military training to every young man before he left his studies, the Defence Member said. India, he added, would thus have had a reserve of trained men ready to be called up when needed in case of internal communal disorders. "Such compulsory military training", he said, "should not be misunderstood as any plan for aggression or a drift towards militarism. Far from it. Our youth today needs discipline and development of courage and grit. Military training is a means to that end. It dispels fear complex and helps to build a strong and self-confident nation. We need strong, disciplined and well-trained young men in order that India may take its rightful place in the comity of nations".

NO SOLUTION FOR COMMUNAL PROBLEM

Speaking with considerable warmth on the position of the Sikhs in the future set up, the Defence Member said that for historic, geographic and economic reasons, the Punjab was "par excellence" the homeland of the Sikhs.

"The Sikhs", he said, "have always been of the view that in the interests of the country as a whole, India should demand undivided. United India can be a great country and has a bright future. Its strategic position in the world demands unity in the interests of world peace.

Nor is it difficult to adjust the claims of the different communities in a United India to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Sikhs, in fact, share the view that division of India, however planned, on the basis of religious differences, will aggravate and not solve the communal problem. The reason is simple. Though there are certain areas in north-east and north-west where Muslims are in a numerical majority, and division on the basis of this principle, will leave large numbers of Muslims in Hindu majority areas and non-Muslims in Muslim majority areas. In other words, the division of India on this basis, will leave the communal problem unsolved'

A CONFESSION

"If, however, the Muslim claim for division must be faced", Sardar Baldev Singh said, "they cannot be allowed to engulf any minority. The partition of the Punjab is precisely being pressed for that reason. From the very beginning of the present political talks, the Sikhs took the attitude that if the Muslim League's demand for Pakistan is to be conceded, then the Punjab must be divided as Sikhs will under no circumstances agree to be a part of Pakistan. The demand for the partition of the Punjab, therefore, has arisen in order to satisfy the Sikh."

The Defence Member explained how all his efforts to establish inter-communal amity in the Punjab failed. During the four years he was associated with the Punjab Provincial Cabinet, he strained every nerve to bring all communities together. "I personally tried", he said, "to get Mr. Jinnah to tell us what security and guarantee the Muslim League would give to the Sikhs in the Punjab. Mr. Jinnah's attitude has always been that we should first accept Pakistan and then he will give us justice. In other words, he wants the Sikhs to first come under his domination and then dictate his terms. We have learnt by experience of other Muslim League Ministries that once they capture power, they give no quarter to the minorities. We wanted to come to terms with the League as equals, but this was denied to us."

NO TRUCK WITH PAKISTAN

Referring to the Muslim League President's contention, Sardar Baldev Singh said: "Mr. Jinnah now says that Sikhs particularly stand to lose if the Punjab is divided. Why this solicitude for the Sikhs? In any event, why did he insist on division of India knowing as he did that some thirty millions Muslims will still be left in Hindu majority provinces? It is true that some twelve lakhs of Sikhs will be left in Muslim Punjab when the Punjab is partitioned. But the number of Muslims in Eastern Punjab will be more than three times that number. The fact is, that it is for us the Sikhs to decide our fate. We stand for the partition of the Punjab if a Muslim dominated Pakistan is to be established.

"As the partition of the Punjab is being effected to meet the Sikh demand, it follows that the scheme of partition should be so devised as to draw out as large a percentage of Sikh population from the Muslim dominated area as possible. Any other proposal will be unjust to the Sikhs and will in fact amount to a surrender to Muslim League aggression."

It was true, the Defence Member said, that the partition of the Punjab would weaken both Muslims and Sikhs. "But", he said, "we now find it impossible to restore brotherly relations. We know we shall suffer and are prepared to face the lesser evil. We also know that Muslims stand to suffer very much more. In fact we foresee that Muslims themselves will soon realise the folly of partition and will change their present obstinacy."

HOMELAND OF SIKHS.

"One hears a good deal", the Defence Member said, "about HMG wanting to restore to Indian States the status the latter enjoyed prior to the arrival of the British Paramountcy over the States is being lifted. If this is so, the Punjab ought to be restored to the Sikhs from whom the British took it as a trust in fact when they occupied the province. The Punjab was and is the Homeland of the Sikhs. A Sikh Prince ruled over the territory, whom the British took under their tutelage as a minor. The Punjab should, therefore, be restored to the Sikhs."

Out of a total population of over five million Sikhs in India, over 95 per cent of them lived in the Punjab. The founder of Sikh religion and all subsequent "gurus" were born in the Punjab which was the seat and principal centre of their mission. Nearly all Sikh shrines, some with extensive endowments and charitable institutions were situated there. As a community, the Sikhs were wedded to the soil and it was their enterprise which turned the deserts into flourishing canal colonies, famed throughout India and the world. Punjab, therefore, was the Homeland of the Sikhs.

Sardar Baldev Singh characterised Mr. Jinnah's demand for a corridor as an utterly impossible task. "The only inference I can draw from this demand is", he said, "that Mr. Jinnah perhaps wants to go back on the division of the country."

"ATOM NAVY" PROBLEM.

British Capital Units On Summer Cruise

LONDON, May 25 (Reuter): Exercises in the dispersal of capital naval units based on lessons learned during the last year's atom bomb tests at Bikini Atoll are expected to be carried out by the Royal Navy during a summer cruise of the Home Fleet starting on May 31.

Naval observers regard the manoeuvres as of more than usual significance, because the Bikini tests gave valuable clues to the damage likely to be sustained by a task force at sea under war onditions and naval strategists have related these conclusions to the problem of building up the most powerful striking force capable of withstanding attack from air with atomic weapons.

During the manoeuvres aircraft carriers "Illustrious" and "Vengeance" will act as pivotal units of a balanced fighting force with battleships "Duke of York", "Anson" and "Howe" in attendance.

This is in line with the accepted British conception of an aircraft carrier as a force equal to, rather than supplementary, to a battleship.

'ATOM NAVY' SHIP

The results of the coming exercise by major units of the Home Fleet, particularly in relation to the future disposition of a task force at sea under theoretical war conditions, will be valuable in assessing the role of the new aircraft carrier "Centaur", which is the first ship of Britain's "Atof Navy", was launched last month at Belfast.

The 18,000-ton light fleet carrier "Centaur's" final construction was modified to incorporate structural alterations devised by British experts who attended the Bikini tests. Informed observers believe that the armaments of the "Centaur" include rocket and guided projectiles and that she is capable of operating the Royal Navy's latest jet-propelled fighter planes.

VISITS TO CONTINENTAL PORTS

"Showing the flag "visits will be made by Units of the fleet to Continental ports during the summer cruise.

In addition to the three battleships, two aircraft-carriers and five destroyers, 20 submarines and 21 frigates, corvettes and mine-sweepers will be deploying during major exercises.

ACTION ON FRANCO

Five Countries Urge Security Council To Keep Up Promise

LAKE SUCCESS, May 24 (APA): Mexico, Chile, Venezuela, Uruguay and Guatemala plan to demand action by the Security Council against General Francisco Franco, still in power in Spain despite the United Nations five-month old warning to relinquish his hold on the country.

Last December 12th, the General Assembly recommended that "if within a reasonable period of time" Franco was till in power, the Security Council should take adequate measures to remedy the situation.

High sources in the group of five delegations demanding action said today they felt it was time to ask the Security Council to tackle the issue again or a least define what it considers "a reasonable period of time" before it is willing to do so.

CLANDESTINE LABOUR PARTY LEADERS ARRESTED

MADRID, May 25 (APA): Semi-official Spanish sources last night confirmed the arrest of the leaders of the clandestine National Confederation of Labour (C.N.T.)..the Anaarcho-Syndicalist labour body which played a powerful role until the advent of the Franco regime.

In all, according to a clandestine source, 23 arrests were originally made a fortnight ago, including six women. Semi-official sources states that 18 are in custody, including two women.

Our Burma Letter

POLITICAL PURGES IN BURMA

Criminals In The Garb Of Patriots

(From A Burmese Correspondent)

RANGOON, May 17.

This month still offers an occasion for festive mood, the Kason Festival, celebrating Buddha's birth, enlightenment and demise. It was just one day, the last vestiges of fun and excitement of the open season, for the monsoon has now broken, and rain and thunder rule the day. Unusually, this monsoon has brought three thunderstrokes on Rangoon, one of them struck the mast of a ship mooring in the Rangoon harbour.

A Police "Split"

The month may also be called the month of splits and dissension. The Police Union, a powerful organization of Government servants, has had domestic troubles. During the last week of the last month the President, U Wan Maung, a young energetic, but a bit too ambitious, leader was dethroned from the presidency by a vote of no-confidence. After the meeting at which Wan Maung was pushed out, the two factions in the Union, one following the pushed-out President, and the other backing the pushed-up President U Aye, brought about a split, so wide that it could not be bridged even by the A.F.P.F.L.

The story of the split is one of confusion worse confounded. Wan Maung was pulled down the presidential chair by the U Aye group on the score that Wan Maung was anti-A.F.P.F.L-ly inclined, thus making the Police Union unpopular among the public. Wang Maung contended that the motion of no-confidence on him was irregular, and so invalid. When the question was put before the Supreme Council of the Police Union (the Council comprising district representatives), the verdict was double-edged: that the no-confidence motion was invalid, but Wan Maung was dismissed because he did not enjoy the confidence of the Council, which forthwith elected a new President and a new Committee (all the two former Committees, that is, Wan Maung's and U Aye's being debarred from the election).

Bank Raids

Bank raids were a thing unknown in Rangoon during the pre-war days. But now this kind of gangsterism, a new genre in Rangoon, has come to Rangoon of the post-war days. "Raiding a bank is an easy job", remarked the man who did it. Just before the last month was out, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was raided at about noon. The story is an ordinary crime story, savouring of Hollywood stunt. The chief gangster who raided the bank was arrested about a week afterwards. He turned out to be a Russo-Burman, a curious combination. In Burma, Russians have been a rarity. Varalvitch, alias Maung Tun Shwe, was born of a Russian father, who had left Burma long before the war, and of a Burmese mother, who was long dead. He was for sometime in the Burma Army, and now after being demobbed, he chose the crimson path of crime as the most paying business. His raid was followed within a few days by a robbery of a postal van which went round Rangoon's suburban post offices and collected all the money of the day's transactions.

Expulsion Of U. Ba Pe

Politically, Burma has become a bit more introspective during this fortnight. The A.F.P.F.L has done another purge, but this time the purge affected only one person, and not a large group like the Communist purge of the last October. The victim of the purge is U Ba Pe. U Ba Pe is a veteran politician, the only relic of past political era in Burma. When "Bogyoke" (General) Aung San told the Press on May 10 that U Ba Pe had to be expelled both from the Governor's Executive Council and the Supreme Council of the A.F.P.F.L., the public was rather surprised that such a thing should have come to pass at such a juncture. The public was not quite surprised at the expulsion, but at the prematurity of the expulsion; they had thought that the experiences of U Ba Pe would be exploited till after the Constituent Assembly has drawn up a Constitution for Burma. When the Supreme Council of the A.F.P.F.L was resolved to dismiss U Ba Pe both from the Executive Council and the Supreme Council, U Ba Pe was bed-ridden with gout. He professed his ignorance of the attempt of some of the members of the Supreme Council to dislodge him, and said that the news of his dismissal came to him as a surprise. The old politician (age 65) who had seen better days, could not contain his anger as he was telling the press how the procedure by which he was dimissed was irregular. He blurted out some abusive words against Aung San, and vehemently denounced the Socialists, who, he maintained, had manoeuvred to push him out. True, the charges brought up against him were not formally made to him to enable him to answer them. U Ba Pe firmly held that the action was Fascist-like, but the formal impeachment would never come although U Ba Pe had called for it by way of challenge. Now that the expulsion has become a "fait accompli", the public and political speculators keenly watch the coming sequel to it.

Constitutent Assembly

Meanwhile, a speed-up was effected in the arrangements for the Convention as a prelude to the Constituent Assembly. According to Panglong Agreement signed by the representatives of Frontier Areas and Aung San on behalf of Ministerial Burma, representatives were to be sent to the Constituent Assembly, and now the Shans the principal tribe, have elected 28 representatives from out of the 60 forming the Shan Council to take their seats in the Constituent Assembly which will be held during June.

Criminals As "Patriots"

There has been unrest everywhere in the country. The growing poverty, and the hidden arms, that seem inexhaustible, seem to have egged the people on to taking the criminal path of life. The crimes committed purely as crimes, with criminal motives, have been given a political tinge, and some of the bandits seem to have found it to their advantage to pose as partisans. With a "flush force" like the one that has been operating in Central Burma to clear up the forces of lawlessness, the Arakan Division will soon be cleared of these undesirable elements.

Curfew Extended Till June 3 In Lahore

Police Open Fire In Calcutta: Miscreants Use Bombs And Guns

LAHORE, May 25 (API): The District Magistrate, has extended the curfew in Lahore till June 3. Some new areas have also been included. The curfew will be from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m.

A fourth-year student of a local college was injured in a bomb explosion which occurred in Qilla Gujjarsingh this morning. He was taken to hospital.

Two persons were stabbed near Badami Bagh, a suburb of Lahore, early this morning. One of them died instantaneously, while the other is lying in precarious condition in hospital.

Eleven cases of arson were reported today from different parts of the city and Baghbanpura, a suburb of Lahore.

Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence Member in the Interim Government, is arriving in Lahore tomorrow by air to study the situation in Lahore, it is understood.

Mr. Liaqu. Ali Khan, Finance Member in the Interim Government, had three hours and forty-five minutes' interview with the Punjab Governor this afternoon.

The Finance Member lunched with the Governor.

It is understood that the communal and constitutional position in the Punjab was discussed.

In the evening, the Finance Member, accompanied by the Punjab Muslim League leaders, visited the riot-affected areas. He was entertained to tea by Mian Abdul Aziz, Councillor of the Lahore Corporation.

A number of local Muslim League leaders and workers met Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan today.

IN AMRITSAR

AMRITSAR: All is quiet in the curfew-covered city today.

In view of the peaceful night and comparative calm in the city today during the two relaxed hours in the city south of the railway lines and also in the Putlighar area, including the Khalsa College and Ram Tirath Road, from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m. tomorrow. In the rest of the civil lines, there will be no curfew during the day, but only from 10 p.m. till 6 a.m. on the condition that there is no disturbance tomorrow. In case of disturbance there will be premature withdrawal of the relaxed period.

The night was free from any incident except for some temporary shouting from housetops in the Sharifpura area and Lawrence Road where a false alarm was raised.

During the relaxed period of two hours today there were only two incidents, one man being injured with a pistol shot near the Rego Bridge and another case of arson in Chowk Karori where the fire was immediately controlled.

In addition to the one injured case admitted to hospital out of today's incidents, five others from yesterday's incidents were also treated today. Two of these were victims of brick-batting and two others of gun shots.

Thus yesterday's casualties total 57, including twelve killed. An unruly mob as well as the police and the military fired several shots and Mr. J. N. Ross, City Magistrate, had to pass through a rain of bullets. The situation was aweful, he told the "API". Major Puran Singh First Class Multani Magistrate, carried out searches with the help of the police and the military in Chowk Farid recovering knives, other weapons and a tin of petrol.

The divisional police had arrested 45 men from the Qilla Bhangian area after some explosions in some lanes yesterday.

Sub-Inspector Gurdial Singh Bawa spent the whole day and night recording the statements of injured persons at the civil hospital. Some of the statements of persons in a dangerous condition were recovered by Magistrates

MILITARY AND POLICE PATROL CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE: After a quiet of over eighteen hours the city's peace was again disturbed this afternoon when one man was stabbed near the telegraph office. Military and police are patrolling the city.

The local police conducted simultaneous searches of the premises of dealers in explosive materials in different parts of the city and sealed all available stocks of explosive material. The sealed material has been left in the custody of the owners.

Two more stabbing incidents occurred at Nai Sarak late last night bringing the total stabbing incidents since last evening to five.

The military has been called out and elaborate police arrangements have been made all over the town to prevent trouble. The District Magistrate and other officials toured the city till the early hours of the morning and strengthened armed police pickets at strategic points.

LATHIS HIDDEN UNDER COAL

BENARES: A man named Abdul Rauf has been arrested for violation of the order against collection of lathis. He, it is alleged, was bringing into Benares in a cart from Ahrora about three hundred lathis hidden under coal.

Minor Case Of Arson In City

BOMBAY May 25 (A.P.I.). Except for a minor case of arson there was nothing to report on Sunday in the city says an official statement on the situation in Bombay.

LEAGU. "ARMY' PARADE IN UTTAMANZAI

PESHAWAR. The Muslim League "army", Ghazi Pakhtoon, appeared in Uttamanzai day before yesterday and a platoon of fourd sections armed with rifles, pistols double barrelled shot guns and single barrelled shot guns respectively, paraded the streets and bazars. With this demonstration and picketing in Charsadda tension is reported in the area. Two Hindu families have left Almanzai for Patiala.

Shops opened in Peshawar today after the funeral procession of the political prisoner who died last night. The situation is fairly easy.

It is reported from Pirpai that some students took away the keys of the railway signal from the railway employee. In Mardan District, a bridge has been damaged on the Mardan-Swabi Road. At Hathian railway station Muslim Leaguers issued Pakistan tickets to passengers.

19 DEAD AND 16 INJURED IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA: Nine persons died and 16 others were injured in today's incidents in different parts of the city, according to a bulletin issued the Relief Welfare Ambulance Corps at 10 p.m. Of the injured in yesterday's incidents in city, one had since died in hospital.

A bulletin issued earlier by the Azad Hind Ambulance Service gave casualty figures in today's incidents as 8 killed and over a dozen injured. These figures lack official confirmation.

GOVT. PRESS NOTE

Twelve incidents were reported from the affected localities of Calcutta upto 9 p.m. today, says a Bengal Government Press Note.

In the morning the police fired 12 rounds, killing one and injuring another person, to deal with a case of rioting in which the miscreants used bombs and guns in Entally Police Station area. Later in the evening 3 rounds were fired in the jurisdiction of this police station following two incidents, one of arson and the other involving the use of fire arms, bombs and brickbats. The entire area under Entally Police Station has been placed under 35 hours continuous curfew beginning from 7 p.m. tonight

STRAY ASSAULTS

Only five cases of stray assaults were reported today leading to the arrest of 40 persons on the spot. In addition, four persons were arrested following a case of bomb explosion in Chitpore area. Jorasanko police station reported two cases of shooting by miscreants. The police searched a house in the locality and recovered some country made guns, ammunition and hand grenades. Six arrests were made in this connection. In all 58 persons were arrested today in connection with specific incidents.

According to reports received so far, today's casualty figures, since the issue of the last Press Note, are: four dead and six injured.

Howrah continued to be quiet. The police made some searches and recovered two country made guns, a live bomb, and empty bomb shell, a bulb filled with acid, a sword and a spear. Some arrests were made in connection with these searches.

As a precautionary measure it has been decided to impose curfew from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m. on the entire area in the jurisdiction of Entally Police Station with effect from today and up to 31st May, says a Bengal Government Press Note.

HAZARA ARRESTS TOTAL 677

PESHAWAR, May 25 (UPI).—The United Press of India learns that 677 persons so far have been arrested in connection with the disturbances in the Hazara District since October 1946.

ADAM ADIL FELICITATED

Duty Of Indian Labour To Organise For People's Raj In Country

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. Adam Adil who is leaving for Geneva to attend the International Labour Conference shortly, was accorded a warm "send off" by various Nationalist Muslim organisations at St. Andrew's School Hall this evening. Mr. S. A. Brelvi presided over the function.

Wishing Mr. Adil, great success in his mission, Mr. Brelvi said that India would attain freedom in a very short time. The political power that would come in their hands should be utilised to end poverty unemployment, disease and illiteracy. Congress had achieved its goal of independence Now it was the duty of workers and peasants to make it an instrument for ameliorating the economic and social condition of the masses and by a powerful organisation of their own forces and the proper use of their votes to see that the Governments installed in office would be people's governments in the same way as the British Labour Government was in Britain.

Mr. Abed Ali Jafferbhai President of the B.E.S.T Workers' Union, in his speech recollected that when he was 13 years old, he had worked from dawn to dusk in factory. Now due to the spread of trade unionism and the efforts of the International Labour Organisation hours of work were shortened and workers' lot improved.

Mr. S. P. Gaonkar, Parliamentary Secretary of Bombay Government, Mr. G. G. Mehta, Secretary of the B.E.S.T. Workers' Union, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan Mr. N. A. P. Meemanpage, Ceylonese delegate to the Inter-Asian Conference, and others also wished Mr. Adam Adil success in his work at Geneva.

Replying to the felicitations Mr. Adil said that the partition of India was not in the interest of workers. It would put hurdles in the establishment of a Kisan-Mazdoor-Praja Raj in India. Even if India was divided they should work to bring about a people's government in every part of the country, he concluded.

Free Fight & Arrests At Minister's Meeting

GUNTUR, May 24 (A.P.I.) Confusion prevailed at a public meeting here this evening when Mr K. Chandramouli, Minister for Local Administration in the Madras Government, addressed a big gathering in Gandhi Park.

Immediately Mr Chandramouli rose to speak, pro-Prakasam cries were raised and continued for some time. Then a free fight between rival groups ensued in the course of which sticks, stones and other missiles were used.

A party of armed reserve police and the District Magistrate arrived on the scene and restored order

Mr Chandramouli in his speech said that the days incident was a blot on the good name of Guntur District. He said "I know who are at the back of these things. I know that some of you are responsible for this.

During the course of the trouble three persons were arrested. Mr P. Ramachandra Rao, Secretary of the Town Congress Committee, and three others who were arrested last night were released this afternoon.

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No. BM 15

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, performed the opening ceremony of the first Exhibition of the articles prepared by the inmates of the various institutions under the management of the Children's Aid Society at the Aryan Education Society Hall on Saturday.

STORY OF A FLIGHT FROM BOMBAY TO BIKANER

Lala Kailashpath Singhania writes:

On the 12th instant a seven-seater plane was chartered by the J. K. Industries from the Mistri Airways for a flight from Bombay to Bikaner. According to the schedule of timings the plane was to leave Juhu aerodrome at 6 a.m. proceeding via Ahmedabad and reaching Bikaner at 10-30 a.m. But the plane did not take off till 7-30 a.m. reaching Baroda at about 9 o'clock. As no satisfactory arrangements for either re-fuelling or refreshments were made in Baroda there was a considerable delay and we had to walk for nearly three quarters of a mile just to get a glass of water. The plane took off from Baroda at about 10 a.m. and reached Jodhpur about 12-15 p.m. We flew over to Bikaner at about 2-15 in the afternoon.

JODHPUR TO BIKANER

The journey from Jodhpur to Bikaner was particularly very unsteady and we felt that the plane was not reacting properly towards the ascending high winds. While reaching Bikaner the pilot circled round and round waiting for the Wind Bag signal trying to land and after circling twice and dropping high, gradually we lander at this speed. Immediately after touching the ground the plane dashed against a heap of rubble and stones in an extensive field and the plane immediately bounded off into the air and completely turned turtle. The tail was ragged, the fans were broken and the plane dived with the nose straight. The pilot lost control and it was only fortunate that the plane did not catch fire although the tank was leaking. All of us got terribly shocked but immediately made our best efforts to get out of the plane helping each other. The pilot himself was stuck-up in his seat and we had ourselves to release him. When the pilot came out, he himself confessed: "The plane is beyond repairs"

THE LANDING

The ground on which the plane landed and dashed off has been a deserted land for about ten years and we do not know whether it was at any time before a landing ground but we are sure that at the moment this land is not permitted to be used as a landing ground. When this fact was pointed to the pilot he insisted that this was the proper landing ground and it is curious to note that this was the ground that was shown in his own plan as a landing ground although there is a proper landing ground at Bikaner.

CALL FOR RELIEF PLANE

In the meantime, the Development Minister of the Bikaner Government who was to receive us as State guests finding considerable delay in our arrival, rushed to the spot where the plane was found making rounds over the field instead of reaching the regular aerodrome and rendered us all necessary help. The State Hospital not only attended to our injuries, but we did all that was possible to do for the pilot and the wireless operator. Later they came and met us at the State Guest House and informed us that they had sent a telegram to their officer at Bombay and a relief Plane was expected in which we could be accommodated. We had ourselves sent a telegram to the Mistri Airways informing them of the accident and requesting them to send us a relief plane as well as intimate to us telegraphically the expected arrival of same.

A "DAKOTA" COMES

On the 13th instant after waiting for the whole day we neither received the telegram nor did the plane come. The captain of the ill-fated plane had also no information to give us. At about 7 o'clock in the evening when we were driving to the Prime Minister's bungalow we found a "Dakota" flying over the town, circling over the same ill-fated field where our plane had crashed the previous day. Apprehensive of a repetition of the accident, we rushed to the field and showed all possible signs but before they could see our signals the "Dakota" had already landed. We ourselves voluntarily approached the occupants of the "Dakota" and mentioned to them about the previous day's accident. When we asked the pilot why the plane had landed at this place he said that this was the only aerodrome and even though we told him that there was a most up-to-date aerodrome at Bikaner State itself, the pilot said he had no knowledge about this. Moreover he said he had no knowledge about the previous day's accident and that he was not interested in same but that he was only interested in knowing how the pilot and the wireless operator were faring.

When we wanted to know about our programme of flying back the pilot said: "I am going back immediately I am only interested in seeing my pilot." After we told him that they were all right and that they had been duly taken care of by us, he asked us to return to Bombay immediately. When informed that we were awaiting a telegram in reply to ours, he said that the Mistri Airways authorities had received our telegram only at 1 p.m. on the 13th instant and that they had not received any message from their pilot at all. He was not only discourteous but told us bluntly: "Ask 'your' Indian Telegraph office."

STRANGE BEHAVIOUR

After this we told him that we could fly from the regular aerodrome of Bikaner next morning and requested him to bring the plane to that aerodrome which he positively refused. He said that he would take us only in case we got into the plane from that place alone. On asking him the reason he complained that he did not have enough petrol. At this, the State authorities who were present, immediately offered all possible help for re-fuelling arrangements at their aerodrome. It is, indeed, amazing how even this help and co-operation from the State authorities was refused by the pilot. Not only this, in spite of our telling him that he had landed at a wrong place, the pilot retorted that that was the correct aerodrome according to his map and repeated that we had chartered the plane only for the aerodrome where our plane had crashed the previous day.

RETURN TO BOMBAY

We had no other alternative but to leave the place when the pilot was so adamant. Even at night we found that the pilot did not care to get in touch with us although we felt sure that he knew that he was sent to pick us up. At about 9 p.m. we sent the State car to fetch the pilot from the hotel to discuss about our next morning's programme for departure but he refused to come and said that instead of our asking him to come to us to discuss matters, we should go to him.

When Captain Blagden of the ill-fated plane telephoned to us we asked him as to the reasons of the pilot's behaviour to which he replied that he did not know anything about the behaviour of the pilot who brought the "Dakota" plane and that in case we could arrange again for the transport he was prepared to come. As the State car had already left us at 11 at night, the Captain requested his colleagues to have a talk with myself. We also pointed out that the "Dakota" this time must take off from the regular aerodrome as otherwise we were not prepared to risk our lives again the next morning. However, none of them came. Next morning we found out that the "Dakota" had taken off at about 6-15 and that the pilot had flown back to Bombay without taking us. On the 13th night, we sent a telegram again to the Mistri Airways pointing out this fact.

We had to make a tiresome journey to Bombay after a few days and on our return to Bombay we learned that these pilots never gave the authorities of the Mistri Airways any correct information regarding our accident, that we received serious shocks and that we were reaching back Bombay by train.

Another 'Zinoviev Letter'!

SYDNEY, May 25 (Reuter): Senior Australian Ministers compared the report that trade between Australia and Indonesia was to be put in the hands of a Communist monopoly with the "Zinoviev Letter" (publication of which during the British general election of 1924 led to the defeat of the Labour Government), the Canberra correspondent of the newspaper "Sunday Sun" reported.

The Australian report might have had similar repercussions had it been published on the eve of an election, they stated.

TRAVANCORE BANS 'WHOSE UNITED KERALA'

TRIVANDRUM, May 25 (API)—Under the Travancore Emergency Powers Act the Government of Travancore have banned the booklet in Malayalam entitled "Whose United Kerala" published by the 'Deshabhimani' Publishing House, Chalapuram, Calicut, as they consider that it contains prejudicial reports.

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U. N. O. COMMISSION INDICTS YUGOSLAVIA

Report On Assistance To Greek Guerillas

ATTEMPT TO CREATE SEPARATIST MOVEMENT IN MACEDONIA EXPOSED

GENEVA, May 25 (Reuter).—The United Nations Balkans Enquiry Commission has found that Yugoslavia and—to a lesser extent—Albania and Bulgaria have assisted guerilla forces fighting against the Government in Greece.

In its report approved for forwarding to the United Nations Security Council, the Commission said that at the Bulkes Camp in Yugoslavia (alleged training centre for guerilla forces) refugees from Greece were subjected to political propaganda aimed at overthrow of the Greek Government.

EIGHT SIGN REPORT

Although all the eleven members of the Commission signed the report, conclusions were adopted by eight votes in favour and two against—Poland and Russia—with France abstaining.

"As regards the charge by the Greek Government that its northern neighbours were supporting guerilla warfare in Greece, the Commission on the basis of facts ascertained concludes that Yugoslavia and to a lesser extent Albania and Bulgaria have supported the guerilla warfare in Greece", the report said.

The Commission received considerable evidence indicating that before they returned to Greece, Greek refugees at Bulkes Camp and in other places in Yugoslavia were provided with arms and other military supplies, clothing and food.

RIGHT FOR MACEDONIA

Concerning the alleged movement to detach Macedonia from Greece, the report quoted Greek Government charges that Yugoslav and Bulgarian Governments by propaganda and other means were anticipating that this territory would become detached from Greece and incorporated together with Bulgarian and Yugoslavia Macedonia in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

Quotations from speeches by responsible Yugoslav and Bulgarian statesmen and from the Government-controlled press indicated that these Governments had adopted a policy of support for a Federated Macedonian State within the Yugoslav Federation and had exploited aspirations of Slavonic Macedonia in Greece for Autonomous Macedonia.

Evidence was also given in support of the charge that Greece had sanctioned persecution of its Slavonic Macedonian minorities.

"The Commission is of the opinion that such treatment has resulted in unrest and discontent on the part of Slavonic minorities in Greek Macedonia and has provided fertile breeding ground for separatist movements", the report said.

BOTH SIDES TO BLAME

"This does not, of course, absolve the northern neighbours from the responsibility for support of the Macedonian movement.

The report said that evidence about the frontier incidents showed clearly that there had been a large number of violations on each side since the war. On the other hand, no evidence was available to show that guerilla activities were deliberately provoked either by the Governments of Greece's northern neighbours or by the Greek Government itself.

Nor was there evidence of any policy of systematic provocation on either side or anything to indicate that the incidents themselves could be regarded as evidence of agressive intentions of either country, the report said.

STRAINED RELATIONS

"The conclusion is inevitable, however, that a large number of incidents created by the Governments against one another and willingness of the authorities on both sides to magnify minor incidents into important skirmishes is evidence of strained relations between the countries," the report added.

NO CIVIL WAR

As regards Greek domestic policy in relation to the Commission's inquiry, the Commission did not find that conditions of unrest in Greece amounted to a state of civil war.

It noted, however, that an important factor in this unrest was "the persistent effort of the Greek Communist Party which directs the EAM Coalition and operations of Greek guerillas."

TEA EXPORT ORDINANCE

NEW DELHI, May 24.—The Government of India has today (May 24) promulgated the Tea (Export Licences) Ordinance, 1947, extending to July 31, the period of the validity of special export licences issued during the present financial year, says a Press Note.

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LEAGUE COUNTERS CONGRESS DEMAND!

Daud Ghaznavi On Jinnah's Latest About Corridor

KARACHI, May 24 (API)—A publim meeting held under the auspices of the Sind Muslim League yesterday passed a resolution warning the British Government that any settlement of the Indian constitutional problem based on the partition of Bengal and the Punjab would be resisted by ten crores of Indian Muslims. Mr. Yusuf Abdullah Haroon, (M.L.A. Central) presided.

Maulana Daud Ghaznavi, Muslim League leader from the Punjab and the Raja of Mahmudabad, who are on a private visit to Karachi addressed the meeting.

Maulana Daud Ghaznavi said that the latest demand made by Mr. Jinnah for a corridor was a direct retort to the Congress demand for the division of Bengal and the Punjab.

Raja of Mahmudabad exhorted the audience to prepare for the formation of a "true Islamic Government of Pakistan."

ANEY PLEADS FOR BERAR

No Retrocession To Nizam

POONA, May 25 (U.P.I.): "Berar's problem cannot be solved by the British Government and the Nizam among themselves. They will have to consult the wishes of the Berar people as political power has already been transferred to them", remarked Mr. M. S. Aney addressing the Spring Lectures Series.

Mr. Aney demanded that the British Government should formulate their future policy consistently with their commitments and should not betray the Beraris, who had so far contributed Rs. 22 crores to the Central Province's purse.

He earnestly appealed to the nationalist leaders in the Interim Government not to forsake their brothers in Berar who fought with them in freedom's battle and to explain their attitude unequivocally to give a quietus to all sorts of wild rumours over this issue.

DAY-LONG SEARCH FOR 'LILI OF MARLENE'

MANILA, May 24 (Reuters).—United States Army and Navy planes as well as civil airliners have continued the day-long search for the missing Philippine Government plane "Lili of Marlene" carrying high Government officials which disappeared last Sunday in Mindanao while on the flight of the Negros Island.

Dispatches reaching Manila say that several plane wrecks have been discovered—all probably wartime crashes—but none proved to be the missing plane's. Several hundred square miles of impenetrable jungle are being systematically covered by search planes in the nation's biggest-ever air search.

The plane formerly was Lord Mountbatten's personal plane and carried fifteen passengers, including the crew.

Scattered Price Fixing On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

FUTURES 7 TO 18 POINTS HIGHER

NEW YORK, May 23, (U. P. A): Irregular prices and unusually quiet trading featured today's session of the New York Cotton Exchange. Business was mostly of trade and professional origin. Prices were on the up trend in the last hour with firmness in outside commodities and steadiness in securities. A leading spot firm, a scale up seller, was releasing 1,000 bales of July every five points up.

Elsewhere, New Orleans professionals, local room traders and commission houses were small buyers. The relative firmness of new crops was surprising in view of the decidedly more favourable tenor of crop news. It is assumed that prospects of a higher Government loan rate next season and the fact that some far forwards have already come below the prospective loan were supporting influences. The House Appropriations Committee's approval of a $383,000,000 cut in Agriculture Department appropriations and Secretary of Agriculture. Anderson's warning that the reduction would cripple the farm programme were without influence. Traders pointed out that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, through the Commodity Credit Corporation backed the Government Loan programme, while tariffs furnished payments under the export subsidy programme.

Today's session opened unchanged to three points lower. Prices backtracked narrowly until later in the afternoon. The late upswing lifted prices by as much as $1.15 cents from the lows to a close seven to 18 points net higher.

ARMY BUYING.

The delay in the Army plans to buy raw cotton for shipment to Japan and Germany was disappointing. It is feared now that if the Army demand eventually comes, it will not come soon enough to affect the July prices as prices may be based on October futures. Much significance was attached to the Government's mid-May farm parity price report, due after the close next Thursday. Since the new loan rate will be based on mid-July parity, monthly changes are being closely followed. A leading spot firm said mill demand for actual cotton was very small. It said that the principal demand came from shippers who are covering against previous export sales. Southern mills were selling cotton out of their ware houses as well as cotton previously purchased but as yet not delivered. Memphis reports said that heavier supplies entering spot channels this week were made up mostly of mill stocks. Trade sources now report a hitch in developing the arrangements to ship cotton to Germany. It was said that the British do not want the United States to supply cotton because Britain will have to use dollars to purchase cloth. The Americans are expected to insist on the British living up to the original agreement which called for British supplies of wool while the United States furnished cotton. It was opined that the market is still a trading affair and sensitive to transient influences.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW York, May 24, (Reuter): Cotton opened steady 6 to 2 points higher and displayed little animation during the morning, though new crops scored further moderate gains. Price fixing, especially in October, at the outset was followed by improved trade support and weekend price fixing which had a supporting influence on a market not too well supplied with bullish features. Bulls placed stress on the fact that the recent purchases for UNRRA of 155,000 bales exceeded trade expectations. July again lagged and reacted from 34.26 to 34.08 on spot house selling, providing the chief trading feature. The market close, steady July 10 points lower, other 15 points higher to unchanged. Sales were estimated at 50,000 bales.

Chicago grain market was firm on active commission house and commercial buying prompted by the Department of Agriculture's announcement that supplementary grain export allocations totalling 15,500,000 bushels were mostly for June shipment. Continued strength of cash markets together with light country maize offerings and unsettled weather in portions of the grain belt provided additional bullish stimulation. However, weekend profit-taking subsequently shaded interim gains.

Stocks: Week-end caution became evident as the market fluctuated aimlessly in the last Saturday trading until October. Price changes were mostly fractionally fixed with numerous issues unchanged or untraded until late in the session and interest again turning to Washington where the Senate and House labour bill conference—mindful of the threat of soft coal stoppage on July first—have reportedly agreed in principle on Government use of injunctions to bar national paralysis strikes and bituminous operators negotiating with John Lewis and say that he is seeking a 450,000,000 dollar pay boost. Individual group movements continued mixed and meaningless during late dealings and the composite average rate finished practically unchanged. The market closed irregular.

acknowledge.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, May 24.

July	34.10
October	29.75
December	28.80
January	28.34
March	28.35
May	27.92
Middling Spot	36.65

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, May 24.

July	33.96
October	29 72
December	28.78
March	28.28
May	27.85
Middling Spot	35.70

CHICAGO WHEAT.
CHICAGO, May 24.

July 2.36 to 2.36-1/4.
September 2.25-1/2 to 2.25-3/4.
December 2.22-1/2 to 2.22-1/2.
May 2.18-1/2.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK, May 24.

American Telephone & Telegraph	163
Amerex Holding Co.	27-1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	35
Chase National Bank	33-3/8
Sinclair Oil	14-1/4
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	48
General Electric Co.	33-1/8
General Motors	54-1/2
Ingersol Rand (bid)	107-1/4
International Nickel	31
National City Bank of New York	35
New York Central Rail Road Co.	13-1/2
Socony Vacuum Corporation	15-3/4
Texas Corporation	60-1/4
Union Carbon & Carbide	97-1/8
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co. (bid)	41-1/4
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	64-1/4
Western Union Telegraph (bid)	17-1/8

LONDON EXCHANGES FREE.
MARKET RATE.
London, May 24.
T. T. London on Singapore 2/3-31/32 to 2/4-1/8.

Labour's Open Challenge To French Government

President Paul Ramadier Signs Decree 'Conscripting' Gas And Electricity Workers

PARIS, May 25 (Reuter).—Two silent civilian armies face each other in France in the biggest trial of strength between the Government and organised Labour since the Germans were driven out of the country.

GOVT'S. COUNTER-MOVE

As the Gas and Electricity Workers Union started putting its go-slow strike into operation all over the country, the Premier, M. Paul Ramadier, countered by signing an order under which all workers in these industries are automatically "conscripted" on the job.

The Government's decision to meet the challenge to its authority was taken after the Union had issued a bellicose communique blaming the Government for the conflict.

The Union Communique announced a go-slow strike leading up to total stoppage of all gas and electric current—except safety supplies—by Wednesday and held out the prospect of a "general strike" thereafter, if the Government did not give way.

The order requisitioning workers as in wartime will be posted in power plants and public places all over France.

Plans for coping with possible disorders and for ensuring that gas and electric supplies are maintained have been drawn up in consultation with the Chiefs of Staff and head of the French Railways.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

It was officially denied that part of the troops in Metropolitan France had been confined to barracks in connection with the strike but there was good reason for believing that precautionary measure of this kind had been taken.

While the gas and electricity strike is on the face of it, an isolated problem dealing with the demand for 23 per cent increase in pay which the Government has rejected, commentators here see in it the first of a series of strikes which may end in condemning France's economy to creeping paralysis.

MINERS' ULTIMATUM

Wednesday—the first day of "total stoppage" of gas and electricity supplies—had also been fixed by the National Union of Coal miners as the "last day" on which they expect the Government to reply favourably to their demands for improvements in pay and working conditions.

On that day too the General Confederation of Labour which groups over 6,000,000 workers is due to decide whether or not it will assent decisions taken by the Government on Thursday to postpone any general revision of salaries until December 1.

The Government is, therefore, faced with a situation which may rapidly degenerate into something resembling a general strike.

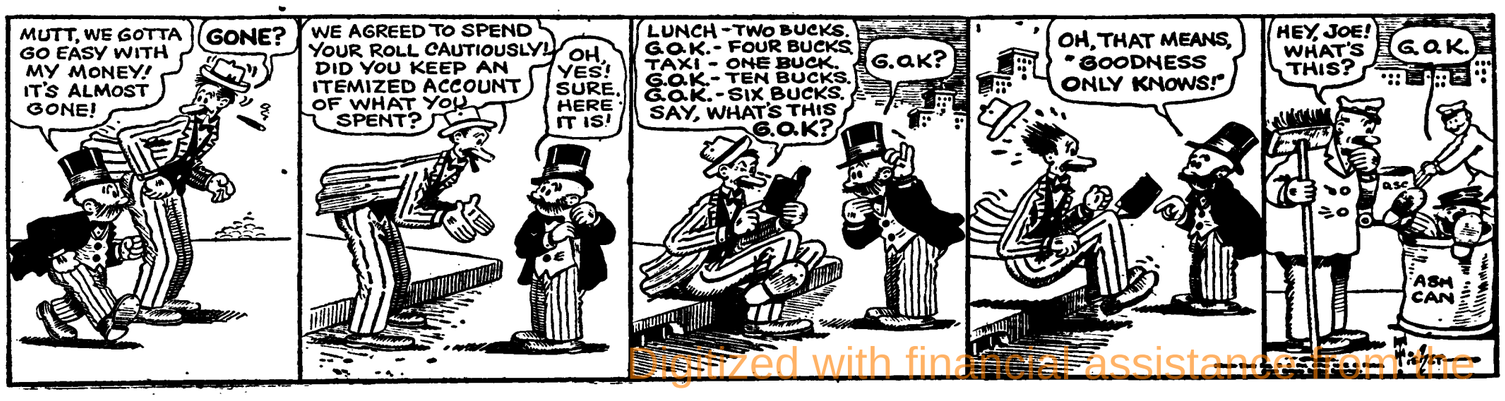
The basic issue is not that of individual claims for wage adjustments but of whether the Government's authority is to be maintained in face of an open challenge from organised labour.

BATTLE AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

London Conference To Discuss Problems On June 13

LONDON, May 25 (Reuter).—Delegates from India, Malaya, South Africa, Latin America, the United States and Yugoslavia will discuss problems of discrimination on grounds of nationality, religion, colour and sex as well as freedom of the Press at a conference starting in London on June 13. Secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties under whose auspices the Conference will be held added that a number of other countries, from whom replies not yet been received including Russia, may also be present.

MUTT AND JEFF—Don't Be A "G. O. K." All Your Life — By BUD FISHER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GONE?
WE AGREED TO SPEND YOUR ROLL CAUTIOUSLY! DID YOU KEEP AN ITEMIZED ACCOUNT OF WHAT YOU SPENT?
OH, YES! SURE. HERE IT IS!
LUNCH - TWO BUCKS. G.O.K. - FOUR BUCKS. TAXI - ONE BUCK. G.O.K. - TEN BUCKS. G.O.K. - SIX BUCKS. SAY, WHAT'S THIS G.O.K?
G.O.K?
OH, THAT MEANS, "GOODNESS ONLY KNOWS!"
HEY, JOE! WHAT'S THIS?
G.O.K.
ASH CAN

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Barahseni College, Aligarh (Affiliated to Agra University). Wanted from July next the following staff to teach Degree Classes in B.Com. and LL.B.: (1) Principal—with high academic qualifications in Commerce or Economics and administrative experience. Pay upto Rs. 750|- p.m. according to experience and qualifications, (2) Prof. of Com. as Head of the Deptt., (3) Prof. of English, (4) M.Com. or M.A., B.Com. (Steno-typist), (5) M.A. (Geog.), (6) Prof. of Law (whole time), (7) Lecturer in Law (part-time), (8) Trained Librarian, (9) One clerk with good handwriting preferably knowing typing. Persons of outstanding merits and with experience of teaching Degree Classes will be preferred. Salary according to qualifications and experience in the grade prescribed by the University. Please apply to the Secretary by June 10, giving full details of qualifications and experience. (5985)

Wanted Graduates in the scale of 60 to 140 and undergraduates in scale of 30 to 75 with benefit of P. F. and D. A. Rs. 25. Higher start according to qualification and experience. Apply to: Secretary A. J. High School, Vaso, Via Nadiad. (3682)

Wanted Youths for Newspaper work with good command over English language. Pay Rs. 50/- plus dearness allowance. Those who have passed Matriculation examination need apply in their own handwriting to the Manager, "The Bombay Chronicle." Interviews between noon and 1 p.m.

Wanted two B.A.'s and a B.Sc. (B.A.'s or Kandivali trained preferred from June 1947. Apply before 28th inst stating terms to the chairman Premier Education Society P.O. Bad, (Karwar). 5947

Wanted a Professor of English in the H.P.T. College, Nasik. Minimum qualification M.A. II Class with English as his Principal Subject. A candidate with Collegiate teaching experience will be preferred. Applications should be sent to the Principal, before the 30th of May, 1947. (3633)

M. T. B. College, Surat:—Applications stating age, experience and qualifications are invited for teaching posts in the following subjects:—(1) English, (2) Sanskrit, (3) Persian, (4) French, (5) Mathematics, (6) History and Economics and also for the posts of Demonstrators in Physics, Chemistry and Biology. Scales:—Professors-Rs. 200-10-350, Lecturers-Rs. 130-10-200, Demonstrators-Rs. 80-5-120. D.A. in all cases 17 1/2 per cent of the salary with a minimum of Rs. 22/- and a maximum of Rs. 50/-. Salary and designation according to qualifications. Applications with testimonials must reach the Principal before 2nd June, 1947. Applicants who have appeared at the Master's Degree Examination this year may communicate their results immediately after publication of the same. (3245)

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26-5-1947.
(3689)

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, G.I.P. Railway, V.T. Bombay, invites tenders up to 15 hours on 30th June, 1947 for the construction of 53 units of Mitra 'A' Type quarters at Jhansi to contractors' own specification and working drawings but adopting a standard of specific accommodation. Layout drawing, tender forms and conditions of tender can be obtained from the Chief Engineer, G.I.P. Railway, on payment of Rs. 2/- per set up to the 14th of June, which sum will not be refunded. These can be seen in the office of the Chief Engineer, on working days during office hours. 3671

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Make Friends:—For Hobbies, Educational, Business, Professional, Social and such other connections. Particulars from:—The Universal League of Introduction. 5, Hamam Street. Fort. Bombay. 5719

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Prosperity through industry, Obtain recognised qualifications by passing Engineering, Technological, Commerce, Competitive, Actuarial and Cambridge Examinations, via Isec Home-study Courses—India's ablest Professors coach you—Success guaranteed. Secure your free "successful careers in the India of to-morrow" (Foreword by Sir M. Visvesvaraya) from Secretary, Post Box 1173/Y, Bombay 1, mentioning profession interested. (5688)

Learn Dentistry within short period. Apply prospectus:—Principal Dental Training Institute. Jamnagar. 5780

National Homeopathic Medical College term opens 15th June. Matriculates admitted to four years' course for H.M.B. Post. Graduate course for qualified medical graduates or licentiates. Apply Principal, Homeopathic Hospital, Chimnabai Road, Navsari, B. B. & C. I. Rly. (Baroda State). 5986

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE

Available for immediate delivery, International, light chassis 113" wheelbase Gear change on steering, 25 h.p. six cylinder. Ideally suited for station wagon. Federal Motors, Hughes Road. (3695)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted District Organisers to push the sale of the remaining unsold shares of the Peninsular Chemical Industries Ltd. on both pay and commission. The medicines of the Company are already in the Market. Apply to Mg. Agents, 115, Canning Street, Calcutta. 3244

Wanted Agents or Stockists for selling our Pearl and Horn Buttons apply to: The Chitra Button Factory, Dacca (Bengal). (5845)

Wanted Agents or Stockist for our Pearl & Nut Buttons. The Punjab Button Mfg. Co., Dacca (Bengal). (5317)

Wanted Agents to sell the remaining shares of Messrs. Aryan Paper Mills Ltd., Subscribed Capital of the Company exceeds Rs. 35,00,000. Necessary advance payment for machineries already made. Delivery expected very soon. For full particulars please write to the Head Office at 12. Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. 1682

Wanted Agents for the sale of our new model Safety Pistols. No License required. Prices special quality Rs. 8/-, ordinary Rs. 6/4/- each with 1 doz. Discs (shots) free. Write for wholesale rates and Agency terms to C. Omar & Co., P.B. 149. Lahore. 3383

Applications are invited from respectable medicine dealers of Bombay proper for distributorship of a first class manufacturing concern of the South for pushing their products in Bombay Province on attractive terms. Apply sharp with full particulars to Box No. 3697, "Bombay Chronicle."

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Foundry Equipment—for sale pneumatically operating Moulding and Core Making Machines for mass production of Sand Moulds in Ferrous and Non-ferrous Foundries. Also Economic Cupolas for melting iron one to two tons per hour. Contact: Western Manufacturing Co., Post Box No. 1230, Bombay 1. (5965)

Crossley Diesel Engine 20 H.P. 400 RPM, Horz, cold start, single cylinder, 4 cycles available contact immediately Post Box No. 392 Calcutta. 5000

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION BOMBAY-SIND.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED preferably from natives of Bombay Province, before 1-7-1947 for one construct post of JUNIOR ASSISTANT ENGINEER (CIVIL) for the Bombay Electric Grid. PAY.—Rs. 250-750. Higher starting pay may be allowed. QUALIFICATIONS.—(a) A degree or diploma in civil engineering; (b) 4 years' experience of civil engineering works, at least 2 of which should have been spent on works pertaining to irrigation or hydro-electric project such as construction of dam, power house, hill roads or tunnels. AGE.—Not more than 35 years on 1-9-1947. Application form supplied on receipt of large addressed envelope with 3½ annas stamps and uncrossed Postal Order for Re. 1|- payable to "Secretary, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission," Bombay, who will supply full details on request. (3690)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS in B-2 (item rate) Form are invited for CONSTRUCTING BUILDINGS FOR THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT SATARA, estimated to cost Rs. 2,09,136|- approximately and will be received by the Executive Engineer, Building Projects Division (No. 1), Poona 1, in his Office at Poona upto 3 P.M. (S.T.) on Wednesday 18th June, 1947, and will be opened on the same day. Rs. 2,091 as earnest money should be paid into the Reserve Bank of India or nearest Government Treasury and the receipted chalan attached to the tender which should also be accompanied by a solvency certificate or Banker's certificate of financial stability without which the tender shall not be considered.

2. Blank tender forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10|- per copy from the above named office, during office hours on all working days upto Monday 16th June 1947, where the plans and contract documents can also be seen.

3. The Contractor shall quote the rates in words and figures and work out the amounts for each item and the total given at the end. No alteration in the form of the tender or in the schedule of quantities and no addition in the shape of special stipulation shall be permitted.

4. Tenders which do not fulfil any of the above conditions or those in the printed tender and are incomplete in any respect, will be rejected.

5. Acceptance of the tender rests with the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Poona, who reserves the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reasons.

(Sd.) L. W. KALE,
Executive Engineer,
Building Projects Division (No. 1).
Office of the
Executive Engineer,
Building Projects,
Division (No. 1),
Central Buildings, Poona No. 1.
(3687)

PUBLIC NOTICES

ASSAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

WANTED PROFESSORS, LECTURERS, AND DEMONSTRATORS FOR THE BERRY WHITE MEDICAL COLLEGE

Applications are invited from candidates from any part of India or abroad for posts mentioned in the following schedules for the Berry White Medical College, Dibrugarh (ASSAM). The appointments will be made by selection from among candidates possessing the qualifications specified in the schedules:—

SCHEDULE A (i)

Name of Post—Professor of Chemistry.
Number of Post—1.
Scale of Pay—250-250-300 (Confirmation)-40/2-500-50/2--650-50/2-800.
Qualifications—Master of Science first class in Chemistry including Organic Chemistry and with adequate teaching and research experience. —

SCHEDULE A (ii)

Name of Post—Lecturer of Chemistry.
Number of Post—1.
Scale of Pay—175-185-195-10-225-10-355-10-425.
Qualifications—M.Sc. at least second class in Chemistry including Organic Chemistry, preferably research experience.

SCHEDULE A (iii)

Name of Post—Demonstrators of Chemistry.
Number of Post—2.
Scale of Pay—100-10-200 (E.B.)-10-300.
Qualifications—B.Sc. with Honours in Chemistry.

SCHEDULE B (i)

Name of post—Professor of Anatomy.
Number of Post—1.
Scale of Pay—800-1,500/-.
Qualifications—Medical Graduate with research degrees, viz., —M.Sc., Ph.D. or D.Sc. in Anatomy or M.S. of a recognised University or Fellow of the Royal College or Surgeons of England, Edinburgh or Ireland, Teaching and research experience are essential.

SCHEDULE B (ii)

Name of Post——Assistant Professor of Anatomy.
Number of Post—1.
Scale of Pay—150-160-20/2-300-25/2-400.
The appointment will be made in the Assam Medical Service (Senior) with a special pay in the scale of 100-10-150.
Qualification—A medical graduate with teaching experience in Anatomy.

SCHEDULE B (iii)

Name of Post—Demonstrators of Anatomy.
Number of Post—3.
Scale of Pay—150-160-20/2-300-25/2-400.
Appointments will be made in the Assam Medical Service (Senior) with a special pay of Rs. 100/- p.m.
Qualifications—Medical graduates with an aptitude for Anatomy.

SCHEDULE C (i)

Name of Post—Professor of Physiology (including Pharmacology).
Number of Post—1.
Scale of Pay—800-1.500.
Qualifications—Medical graduate with post graduate qualifications, possessing research degrees in M.Sc., Ph.D. or D.Sc. in Physiology and/or M.D. of a recognised University or Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London or Edinburgh or Ireland. The teaching and research experience are essential.

SCHEDULE C (ii)

Name of Post—3. (1) Assistant Professor of Histology, (1) Assistant Professor of Pharmacology, (1) Assistant Professor of Bio-Chemistry.
Scale of Pay—400-1,000.
Qualifications—(1) Medical graduate with post-graduate degrees in Physiology or medicine preferably with teaching experience. Research experience would be an additional qualification.
(2) Medical graduate with post-graduate degrees in Pharmacology or medicine preferably with teaching experience. Research experience would be an additional qualification.
(3) Medical graduates with special training in Bio-Chemistry or first class M.Sc. in Chemistry with Bio-Chemistry as a special subject, preferably with teaching and research experience.

SCHEDULE C (iii)

Name of Posts—Demonstrator for the department of Physiology.
Number of Posts—5. (3 for Physiology; 1 for Pharmacology; and 1 for Bio-Chemistry).
Scale of Pay—For Physiology and Pharmacology — 150-160-20/2-300-25-2-400.
Appointments will be made in the Assam Medical Service (Senior) with a special pay in the scale of 100-10-150. For Bio-Chemistry 150-10-400.
Qualifications—For Physiology and Pharmacology—Medical graduate with special training in the respective subjects. For Bio-Chemistry—M.Sc. in Chemistry with Bio-Chemistry as a special subject.

Appointments under Schedule B(i), C(i) and C(ii) will be made on a contract basis for 5 years. Initial pay for holders of these appointments, will be fixed according to qualifications and experience of the candidates. Candidates should state in their applications the salary expected.

No age limit is prescribed for candidates who are already in Government service but ordinarily they should not be above 45 years. For outsiders, the age limit of 45 is subject to relaxation if the candidates are found otherwise suitable for appointment.

Applications stating (1) age on the 1st January, 1947. (2) Home district. (3) Community. (4) Educational qualifications. (5) Previous experience and pay expected and (6) Present occupation, if any, together with copies of certificates (which will not be returned) should reach the Superintendent, Office of the Assam Public Service Commission, Shillong, on or before the 6th July, 1947.

The selected candidates will be required to join the posts at once at their own expense.

An applications fee of Rs. 10/- should be credited in cash by the candidates themselves into the Treasury under the Head "XXXVI-Miscellaneous Departments—Examinations Fees—Receipts of the Assam Public Service Commission" and the chalan only attached to the application. This fee will not be refunded and no postal stamps or money orders will be accepted in lieu of the chalan.

Candidates who have served in the Armed Forces must apply through the Deputy Director of Settlement & Employment, Assam, Shillong or through the Employment Exchanges where they have registered their names. 3692

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES & SUPPLIES

Office of the Regional Disposals Commissioner, Mercantile Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay

THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONER (Disposals) invites tenders for the purchase and removal of the following ex-site:—

Stores	Quantity	Condition	Reserve Price
(1) Gunny Bags 1 md. size	11,700 Nos.	Atta pasted	Rs. 50/-
(2) —do—	7,100 Nos.	Repairable	Rs. 50 - per 100
(3) Gunny Bags 2nd Size	4,000 Nos.	Serviceable	Rs. 60/- per 100
(4) —do—	2,500 Nos.	Sugar coated	Rs. 60/- per 100

LOCATION: Supply Depots at Trimulgherry, Aurangabad, Poona, Jhalna, Kalyan and Aundha.
Superscribed Reference: Tender No. RCS.71013 T/TX.
Last Date Due: By 4 p.m. on 16-6-47.

THE HIGHEST OFFER ABOVE THE RESERVE PRICE WILL BE ACCEPTED

Tender forms can be obtained from this office on payment of Rs. 5/- per set (not refundable).

Offers should be sent on tender forms enclosed in double covers, the inner to be sealed and superscribed with the above reference number and should remain open for acceptance for 30 days from the Date of offer. Earnest money (refundable to unsuccessful tenderers) of 10% of the value of offers should be deposited in the Govt. Treasury on Reserve (Imperial Bank of India under Head of account "Revenue Deposits" in favour of Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Bombay. Tenders not accompanied by such Treasury Bank receipts will be ignored CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

No guarantee is given of the quality, quantity or suitability of the above stores. Sale will be subject to conditions of Contract Con. 117 obtainable at this office.

Permits to view the stores at site can be obtained, from this office. 3688

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a temporary posts of the Principal, Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivli, in the pay-scale of Rs. 250-20-450 plus war and compensatory allowances admissible under the rules. The appointment will be made on a contract basis upto the end of March, 1949 and is likely to terminate thereafter. The starting salary in the above scale will be fixed according to experience and qualifications. The selected candidate will be provided with rent-free residential accommodation.

QUALIFICATIONS.—At least a second class degree of a recognised University and a degree or diploma in Physical Education of a recognised University or of a military school or adequate physical training as a Military Officer or as member of U.O.T.C.

EXPERIENCE. — Experience of teaching in a College or in a post-graduate Institute and also of directing, organising and or teaching physical and or military training.

AGE AND ELIGIBILITY. — Not less than 23 years and not more than 40 years at the time of appointment, but this limit may be relaxed in the case of persons possessing experience and special qualifications.

Ordinarily those who are domiciled in the Bombay Province are eligible.

Women are eligible to apply.

Applications giving full particulars with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before 10th June, 1947.

D. C. PAVATE,
Director of Public Instruction.
Poona, 23rd May, 1947.
(3691)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between NOORMAHOMED HAJI MAHOMED and HAJI HASHAM AYOOB, carrying on business as Cloth Merchants at Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay, under the style or firm name of Messrs. Noormahomed & Co has been DISSOLVED as from Vaisakh Vad Amwas S.Y. 2003 (20-5-1947). All debts due to or owing by the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by Noormahomed Haji Mahomed who will continue to carry on the said business as the sole proprietor of the said firm at 204, Kambekar Street, Bombay 3 in the same name on his own account.

Dated this 21st day of May 1947.
NOORMAHOMED HAJI MAHOMED
HAJI HASHAM AYOOB
3439

WANTED

WANTED a JUNIOR CHEMIST for our Superphosphate Factory at Kundara. Minimum Qualifications. Graduate in Chemistry with at least two years' experience in chemical plant; or B.Sc. in Industrial Chemistry; or Diploma in Chemical Engineering; or equivalent qualifications Starting salary Rs 100+30 Apply stating full particulars to:

The Assistant Engineer,
THE FERTILISERS & CHEMICALS,
TRAVANCORE LTD.,
KUNDARA (Travancore) 3685

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY
SUIT NO. 6561 OF 1947.

BAI LIYABAI, widow of Samuel Moses .. Plaintiff.

versus

(1) R. W PEARCE, (2) N. MASCARENHAS, (3) G. R. B. HALL, (4) KAIKOBAD BYRAMJI, Defendant No. 1, a Chairman, Defendant No. 2 Honorary Secretary and Treasurer and Defendants Nos. 3 and 4 some of the elected members of the Managing Committee on behalf of themselves and other members of the 'Times of India Employees' Death Benefit Fund,' a Society and also as Trustees of the said fund .. .. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the provisions of O. 1 R. 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, notice is hereby given that the plainuff abovenamed has instituted the above suit in this Court on the 30th April, 1947, against the defendants abovenamed on behalf of themselves and other members of the 'Times of India Employees' Death Benefit Fund, a Society and also as Trustees of the said fund praying:

(a) For recovery from the defendants representing the above Society, the sum of Rs. 927 12 - being the amount with interest due and payable by them to the plaintiff under he Certificate for Rs. 582 8|- dated 15th June, 1932, given to the deceased on his retirement in 1932 by the Society, which amount the plaintiff is entitled to recover on the death of her husband which took place on 20-4-1945 and which the defendants in their representative capacity and as Trustees are liable to pay to the plainuff out of the fund of the Society ..

.. Rs. 582| 8|-
Interest Rs. 345| 4|-

Rs. 927|12|-

(b) For costs of the above suit.

And the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for Thursday the 10th day of July, 1947, in Court Room No. 3, Floor No. III.

Dated this the 15th day of May, 1947.

A. J. KHANVAZIR,
Dy. Registrar.
MR. B. S. DESAI,
Advocate for Plaintiff.
(3693)

(For Further Notices See Page 9)

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
S. Suit No. 439 of 1947

Messrs. NANDRAMDAS HARBHAGWANDAS, a firm ..... Plaintiffs

versus

Messrs. MAHOMED HUSSEIN MULLA AND CO., a firm ... Defendants

To,
MAHOMED HUSSEIN MULLA, Esqr.,
Proprietor of the Defendants' firm

WHEREAS the Plaintiffs have instituted a suit in this Court against you, the Defendants to recover Rs. 1,800/- being the amount due and payable by you to the Plaintiffs under a Hundi for Rs. 1,800/- dated 8th October, 1946 executed by you in favour of the Plainuffs for valuable consideration which Hundi was dishonoured at maturity as mentioned in the Plaint, with interest thereon at the rate of 6% per annum from 6th December, 1946, till Judgment costs of the suit and interest on Judgment.

You are hereby summoned to cause an appearance to be entered for you within 10 days from the service hereof in default whereof the Plaintiffs will be entitled at any time after the expiration of such 10 days to obtain a Decree for Rs. 1,800/- costs and interest as the Court may order.

If you cause an appearance to be entered for you the Plaintiffs will thereafter serve upon you a Summons for Judgment at the hearing of which you will be entitled to ask the Court for leave to defend the suit which may be obtained, if you satisfy the Court by affidavit or otherwise that there is a defence to the suit on merits or that it is reasonable that you should be allowed to defend the suit.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1947.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. R. NARAYAN IYYER,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) A. R. NARAYAN IYYER,

The 25th day of February, 1947.
Messrs. HARIDAS AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
3684

Warning Notice

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK

Vaseline

The Chesebrough Manufacturing Company Consolidated, 17 State Street, New York City, New York, are the sole owners of the trade mark "Vaseline," which was registered in British India under the Trade Marks Act of 1940 and have the exclusive trade mark rights to the use of this word with respect to their various products. Among the products manufactured by that company and distinguished by its trade mark "Vaseline" are petroleum jelly, pomade, hair tonic, etc.

Either the refilling of "Vaseline" Hair Tonic bottles with any product and labeling of same as "Vaseline" Hair Tonic and/or the dealing in, offering for sale, or selling of any products labeled with the trade mark "Vaseline," which are not the products of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company Consolidated, is infringement of the trade mark rights of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company Consolidated and every person guilty of such infringement is liable to prosecution according to law.

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NEW YORK, N.Y., U.S.A.

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